

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—**SECTION ONE.**
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

VOLUME LXXIII.—NO. 296.

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REPORT TWO MORE GERMAN SHIPS LOST

357,598 PAY
INCOME TAX OF
\$28,253,535

Official Report Shows 32,-
242 Illinoisans; 13
Over \$500,000.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—The first complete compilation of returns under the income tax law was made public today in the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue. It showed returns for the collection year of 1913 by 357,598 individuals paying taxes aggregating \$28,253,535, as follows:

Net Income. No. Returns.

11,000,000 and over.....	44
500,000 to \$1,000,000.....	81
400,000 to 500,000.....	44
300,000 to 400,000.....	84
250,000 to 300,000.....	94
200,000 to 250,000.....	145
150,000 to 200,000.....	311
100,000 to 150,000.....	785
75,000 to 100,000.....	996
50,000 to 75,000.....	2,618
40,000 to 50,000.....	2,427
30,000 to 40,000.....	4,553
25,000 to 30,000.....	4,164
20,000 to 25,000.....	6,517
15,000 to 20,000.....	11,977
10,000 to 15,000.....	26,918
5,000 to 10,000.....	101,718
3,250 to 5,000.....	114,484
2,500 to 3,250.....	79,428

Number of Returns Made. Returns were made by 278,836 married persons, 55,212 single men, and 23,551 single women. The normal tax of 1 percent on all taxable incomes produced \$12,728,68. Incomes over \$20,000 a year subject to surtax produced \$15,525,497.

Of this latter amount \$2,924,754 came from incomes between \$20,000 and \$50,000, \$1,040,028 from those between \$50,000 and \$75,000, \$1,255,028 from those between \$75,000 and \$100,000, \$3,825,948 from those between \$100,000 and \$200,000, \$2,334,583 from those between \$200,000 and \$500,000, and \$3,497,850 from those over \$500,000.

Rich Near Big Cities.

Tables giving statistics for each collection district indicated that most of the individuals with large net incomes live in the districts near the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and Detroit.

Of the incomes over \$500,000 New York collectors discovered eighty-two, while Connecticut, where hundreds of New Yorkers live, produced five more.

The first Illinois district showed returns from thirteen individuals in this class, the first Michigan six, and the first Pennsylvania eight, the Maryland, Massachusetts, and first Missouri districts three each.

Chicago Tax Returns.

In all 32,242 persons in Illinois filed income tax returns. Of these 25,671 were filed at Chicago. Besides the thirteen persons who had incomes exceeding \$500,000 eight had incomes between \$400,000 and \$500,000, a similar number had incomes between \$300,000 and \$400,000, ten had incomes between \$200,000 and \$300,000, twelve between \$200,000 and \$250,000, twenty-six between \$150,000 and \$200,000, fifty-nine between \$100,000 and \$150,000, 100, 145 between \$75,000 and \$100,000, 230 between \$50,000 and \$75,000, 177 between \$40,000 and \$50,000, 357 between \$30,000 and \$40,000, 346 between \$25,000 and \$30,000, 582 between \$20,000 and \$25,000, 1,045 between \$15,000 and \$20,000, 1,359 over \$10,000 and less than \$15,000, 1,026 between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and 17,77 under \$5,000 and over \$2,500.

All incomes over \$150,000 in Illinois were returned at Chicago except one that was for \$150,000.

More single women, as well as more single men,

Continued on page 8, column 2.

Favors Setting
Clocks Forward
All Over Nation

Association of Commerce
Committee Unanimous
for 'More Daylight.'

DEWEY URGES
BIGGER NAVY;
CITES PERILS

General Board Chief Asks
54 Ships; Daniels
Recommends 18.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]

The United States is ten battleships short of an adequate defense, according to the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman. The navy is also woefully deficient in destroyers, submarines, and air craft.

In the face of this expert opinion, the highest at the command of the nation, Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his annual report, made public today, recommends congress to authorize less than half of the building program for 1916 proposed by the general board.

Daniels Sees Economy Need.

Mr. Daniels says that his estimates have been prepared with consideration for the needs of the service and the necessity for economy which the rigors of foreign war have imposed upon our national budget."

By those who support the general board's plan for the building of an adequate navy it is contended that if the "pork barrel" items were eliminated from the \$53,000,000 of appropriations on notes tendered in part payment for cash wheat bought by Leiter in 1898.

Avoid Friction of Railroads. By extending the "get up early" campaign to the entire country the association is thought will avoid any open friction with the railroads, which were set against any local movement because of the confusion that would result in the time tables from having two or three different time schedules.

The scheme to bring more daylight into the end of the day is well worth any expense or effort to effect its accomplishment," reads the report.

The advantages to be derived by advancing our standard time one hour are far-reaching, benefiting not only the enjoyment and health of the people but conserving the natural resources of the country. The disadvantages, which are really inconveniences, are so trifling as to hardly worthy of consideration.

Question Alive in Chicago. There is certainly a live interest in the question in Chicago. Union labor officials have shown personal interest in the proposal, believing it would make for the health, happiness, and welfare of the workingman. Our newspapers have devoted considerable space to it, some, however, not seriously. Others have studied it and apparently are earnestly at work on it."

Table of Recommendations. The divergence between the recommendations of the secretary and the general board, whose report Mr. Daniels is shown in the following comparative table:

SECRET. GEN. TARY, BOARD	GENERAL BOARD	
Dreadnaughts.....	2	4
Destroyers.....	6	16
Submarines.....	8	19
Gunsboats.....	1	4
Oilers.....	1	2
Scout cruisers.....	0	4
Tenders.....	0	2
Transports.....	0	1
Hospital ships.....	0	1
Supply ships.....	0	1
Total.....	18	54

Urge \$5,000,000 for Aircraft.

In addition the general board recommends the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for aircraft. Secretary Daniels makes no specific recommendations but promises that the department will develop this modern branch of the naval service steadily and rapidly."

The general boards says that its building program contemplates the completion in 1919 of a fleet "equal to that of any nation likely to challenge our policies."

It recommends the construction of four dreadnaughts because of the deficiency of ten battleships resulting from the refusal of congress to maintain a steady building program since 1903.

Big Navy Nation's Need. "The general board," Admiral Dewey says, "believes the policy it can consistently advocate for the production of an adequate navy is to the best interests of the country and that any navy less than adequate is an expense to the nation without being a protection."

"It cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the adoption by the government of a policy looking to the making good of the deficiencies of the past, and the building up of this arm of the national defense until it becomes equal to the task that will be put upon it."

Thanks "Tribunes" for Stand. "And I want to express my hearty commendation for the same attitude that the Tribune has taken on the question. It has considered the suggestion seriously, as it should be, and not tried to poke fun at it."

Need Ships to Protect Commerce. The necessity of creating and maintaining a much more powerful navy if the nation is to realize President Wilson's plan for the development of a great merchant marine and the expansion of overseas trade is pointed out by the general board in the following language:

"The wisdom of such a policy is well illustrated by recent events and is reinforced by the teaching of all history. For a review of the history of all ages will show that no nation has ever created and maintained a great overseas commerce without the support of sea power.

"It will further show that trade rivalry is the active expression of the most universal of all human traits—desire for gain—has been most fruitful cause of war; and when the clash comes the commerce of the weaker sea power has been broken up and driven from the seas.

"That has been true for all time and is true today; and has a particular bearing on the United States at the present time, when such strenuous efforts are being made to protect our commerce."

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

Don't miss

James O'Donnell Bennett's
extraordinary letter from
the Bavarian firing line

in

tomorrow's Tribune

Leiter Blames
"Double Cross"
for 1898 Crash.

Elevators Said to Have
Broken Promise in \$10,-
000,000 Wheat Corner.



ONE SUNK OFF
CHILE COAST
BY JAPANESE

Cruiser Friedrich Karl Is
Wrecked by Baltic
Mine, Report.

WAR NEWS OF LAST 24 HOURS.

ALLIES repulse violent and continued attack of Germans who attempt to pierce line in vicinity of Ypres. No changes at other points on battle front.

RUSSIA rejects Christmas truce, Berlin says. Andrew Carnegie opposes it in interview.

SERVIANS claim great advance. Assent slight resistance to their pursuit of Austrians is broken. Have taken 22,000 prisoners this week, they say.

GERMAN columns advancing against Warsaw have been checked, according to Russian official statements. The main fighting seems to be between the Leds-Louwies line and Warsaw. Petrograd reports another German column, advancing from Mlawa southeastward, has been repulsed.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The kaiser has suffered further losses at sea. The sinking of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, with 1,500 marines aboard, by a Japanese warship in South American waters is reported from Valparaiso, Chile. A merchant ship arriving at Concepcion last night reported having picked up a wireless message to that effect.

The Eitel Friedrich belonged to the North German Lloyd company, but early in the war guns were mounted on board and it was transformed into an auxiliary cruiser. Recently it had been active off the coast of Chile. One of its most recent exploits was the sinking early in December of the British steamer Charcas off Port Corral, Chile.

Mine Sinks German Cruiser. The German armored cruiser Friedrich Karl has been sunk in the Baltic by a mine, according to an official statement of the French ministry of marine at Paris today. The sinking of the Friedrich Karl is said to have occurred two weeks ago and most of the crew of 837 officers and men are said to have drowned.

CARNEGIE OPPOSES TRUCE. Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Andrew Carnegie called at the White House today and expressed decided opposition to a truce in the European war during the Christmas holidays. He declared it would be unchristianlike and immoral to stop the fighting and then begin it again.

He added that he could not leave any nation which adopted such a suggestion was doing it sincerely.

The president was out going and Mr. Carnegie said he probably would return to pay his respects. He praised Mr. Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace.

Blame Germany for War. The German admiral at Berlin earlier in the day had admitted that there was no hope that the Dresden could evade pursuit long.

"We must reckon this ship as lost," he was stated.

The cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, and Nurnberg were the German vessels previously sunk in this encounter.

British Casualties 11. In a cable dispatch to the secretary of the admiralty today Vice Admiral Sturdee of the British squadron which engaged in the battle of the Falklands a few days ago is reported in a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, stating that the cruiser Dresden had taken refuge in the Argentine port of Santa Cruz in a badly battered condition. It is believed the Dresden will be interned there until after the war.

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Berlin, Dec. 11, via London.—A German semi-official statement was given out here today regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands Dec. 5 when the German cruiser squadron commanded by Admiral Count von Spee was defeated by a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee. The loss of the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Leipzig is conceded by the Germans. The statement reads:

"It transpires that our cruiser squadron soon after the battle with Sir Christopher Cradock's ships off Coronel put into the harbor of Santiago de Chile and left there

SHEWINS\$50,000 IN BRADY SUIT

Mrs. Kuhns Gains Breach of
Promise Victory Against
State Auditor.

When the \$50,000 breach of promise suit filed by Mary Kuhns Brady against State Auditor James J. Brady was called in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday Mr. Brady was not present.

Inquiries were made. It was shown the state official had received personal service in the case. That was the only evidence taken. The court then entered a decree for the plaintiff. An order was entered showing Mr. Brady had defaulted by failing to file an appearance within the time limit fixed by the statute.

Mrs. Brady was on hand with her attorney. She refused to discuss the case and when the court order was entered she left the room wearing a happy smile. Her attorney claimed a "moral victory," a vindication for his client, pleased her more than the prospect of a judgment of \$50,000.

Delivery of Wheat. Of the wheat bought in that deal, 705,000 bushels were delivered by the Interior Elevator company and 200,000 bushels by the Monarch company. To the interior company Leiter gave a note for \$100,000 and to the Monarch company a note for \$60,000. The notes were executed on Oct. 6, 1898, and matured three years thereafter with 8 per cent interest. The suit is for the recovery of the principal as well as interest for sixteen years.

According to Attorney Platt the price shot up to \$1.00 a few days after this wheat was bought. He contend Leiter entered into a combination with the Peavy and the Pillsbury people to bring about a corner. They agreed, according to Leiter, to keep wheat out of Chicago. They violated their agreement, he says, and along came the slump which terminated his career as a "wheat king."

Peavy was president of both complaining companies. Notes given under an agreement of that kind are void, according to the defense.

What Mrs. Kuhns Alleged. According to the bill, these circumstances

WOMEN'S PROPOSAL RADICAL

Certificates of Marriage Fail Congr

The Tobey Furniture Company Christmas Suggestions



\$6.75

"Priscilla" Mahogany Work Table.



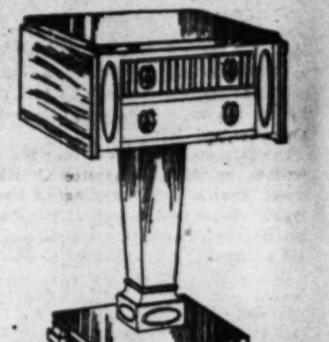
\$5

Frosted Brown Willow Chair or Rocker. Same with broad arms, \$5.75.



\$9.50

Mahogany Finish Tea-Cart.



\$18

Adam Mahogany Sewing Table.



\$5.50

Gray Fumed Oak Dinner Gong.

Wabash Avenue & Washington Street.

BISMARCK WINTER GARDEN

Br. dway, Grace and Halsted Streets

BISMARCK DOLLAR DINNER from 6 to 8 p.m.

MENU FOR TODAY

Ripe Olives English Celery

Mock Turtle Soup à l'Anglaise

Stuffed Lobster, Cardinal

Fillet Mignon, Bouquettes

Potatoes Soufflé

Combination Salad, French Dressing

Ice Cream or Cheese

Featuring This Evening and from 4 to 12 P. M. SUNDAY

Sig. Franco de Gregorio London Covent Garden Opera House

After Dinner Dances Led by Mr. and Mrs. von Raben.

Call Lake View 993 and reserve your table early.

Life Imprisonment for Drinking

An Indiana man, "twice paroled and found unable to leave whisky alone, has recently been ordered returned to prison by the court" to spend the remainder of his life."

This is another demonstration of the fact that with the poison of alcohol "stored up" in his system from previous indulgence he can have whisky almost until it kills him, according to the physician-penitentiary or "Potter's Field."

Call or address the head Neal Institute

611 East Madison Street, Chicago, for full information regarding the modern "Neal Way" of preventing high class men and women from becoming "Hopeless Wrecks."

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

ADVERTISE IN THE TRIBUNE

ALLIES AT YPRES FOIL FOES' PLAN TO PIERCE LINE

SERVIANS MAKE A BIG ADVANCE
Nish Reports Slight Resistance to Pursuit Has Been Broken.

CLAIMS 22,000 CAPTIVES.

BULLETIN.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12, 1 a. m.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the Servians have been reinforced by five Russian regiments, which left Archangel Oct. 27 and arrived at Antivari Nov. 29.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 11.—Another American trooper was wounded today by a Mexican bullet from the battlefield of Naco, Sonora. A second bullet perforated a stovepipe in the tent of a United States army officer. The wounding of the soldier brings the total casualty list on the American side up to fifty.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who came here yesterday to take command of the American forces on border duty, said today he hoped actual hostilities with the armed Mexican forces across the boundary would not be necessary, but that the Washington government was not blufing.

The soldiers of Gen. Hill and Gov. Maytorena, the Mexican leaders, were unusually active all last night. Several shells burst this side of the boundary line. A large number of bullets from both Mexican factions fell on the American side.

Don't Fire Over Border—Gutiérrez.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11—Provisional President Gutiérrez has ordered Gov. Maytorena, commanding his own forces at Naco, to avoid operations altogether if he cannot confine his fire within Mexican borders.

Two Spanish subjects, Vicente Vidal and Eduardo Basagual, have been executed at Tampico by Gen. Valderrama, the Carranza commander. A third Spanish subject is reported in prison.

The Spanish ambassador, Mr. Riano, visited Secretary Bryan and was told that efforts would be made to save the life of the man in prison. A dispatch to the state department declared the reason assigned for the execution of the two Spaniards was that they were Villa supporters.

Juilo Villalobos, general secretary of the Mexican Red Cross, has been arrested upon his arrival at Vera Cruz from Europe, according to a dispatch here. The state department has directed representations in his behalf.

Carranza Men Execute Seven.

Brownville, Tex., Dec. 11—Seven Mexican filibusters from Texas have been executed by Carranza soldiers, according to messages today to the Carranza garrison at Matamoros, opposite here.

Huerta Man Expelled.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 11—Tomás Brantid, member of a wealthy Mexican family, has been expelled from the country because he extended financial and political assistance to the Huerta government.

500 Mexicans Slain?

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 11—Fighting between the Carranza and Villa troops has been in progress south of Parral, Chihuahua state. Persons arriving here today said the Carranza troops under Gen. Luis Herrera had captured the town of Balleza, exterminating the entire village garrison of about 500 men.

Later Villa reinforcements numbering about 2,000 men engaged the Herrera troops, which numbered 1,800. Heavy fighting was in progress when the refugees left the region.

SEES ITALY JOINING WAR.

Member of Italian Chamber "Hopes Action by Nation Is Imminent."

IST CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ROME, Dec. 11—Signor Canepa, a member of the chamber, has announced that he desires to withdraw his request that the government join with the United States in a protest against Germany's violations of the agreements of The Hague conferences. Signor Canepa said significantly that he hoped action by Italy was imminent and hence a protest by this country at the present time would be useless.

ROUMANIA SPURNS ENTENTE?

Berlin Reports Rejection of Allies' Demand That Bulgaria Be Kept Out of Greece.

BERLIN, Dec. 11—[By wireless.]—The following information was given out to the official press bureau:

"Word has reached here from Bucharest that Prime Minister Brattiano of Roumania has rejected the demand of the triple entente that Roumania attack Bulgaria in the event that Bulgaria should prevent Greece from going to the assistance of Servia."

DIAMOND RINGS STUDS ETC.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11, via London. The foreign office has instituted an inquiry into the laying of mines in Swedish waters, which has caused extensive damage to the shipping of this country.

Some of the newspapers state that the mines were laid by Germany and demand that an indemnity be paid by that country.

30 DIAMONDS \$25

Honest and Dishonest Specials.

DIAMONDS AT \$50 A CARAT

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WOMEN SHELF PROPOSALS FOR RADICAL LAWS

Certificates of Health Before Marriage Fail in Illinois Congress.

Despite the charge that the meeting was unauthorized, the Woman's Legislative congress divided yesterday into conference committees which proceeded to table the more radical propositions before them. The conferences are to report their action to the general body today.

The general committee tabled the motion to recommend legislation requiring certificates of health for marriage. It also tabled a motion urging a law which would assure an illegitimate child a share in his father's estate.

Approves Birth Registrations. The general conference approved legislation for the registration of births. It gave a measure of support to Lucy Page Gascon's appeal for the abolition of the cigaret when it approved more stringent laws forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors.

The educational conference emphatically supported the unit system and opposed the Cooley plan. The social conference asked Miss Mary Bartelme to draw up a bill for the punishment of contributors to the delinquency children. The social committee suggested, but did not endorse, a plan for state school for parents which might be attended only by those who have their names attached to a marriage license. The social conference approved mothers' pensions.

Divide into Three Groups. The sections of the educational and social committees were peaceful compared with the bitter debate in the general committee. The women divided into three groups.

There were those who believed the female has a corner on the virtues. They formed an aggressive minority.

There were those who believed the male has almost all the virtues, though the female retains a few. They formed a passive minority.

There were those who admitted virtues and vices in both sexes. They were clearly in the majority, and their judgment is represented in the action of the conference.

'Outsider' Allowed to Speak. For a moment it appeared the general committee would have to discuss the reason for the existence of the congress. The occasion was the request to speak made by Dr. Christine Bergoth, who was not an accredited delegate.

The delegates seemed to fear the letter, written by Charlotte C. Rhoads, which branded the organization undemocratic would be discussed. The question was avoided, however, when the committee allowed Dr. Bergoth to speak.

Before she finished her talk the doctor was almost booted from the platform by the vehement objections of members of the committee. She stood her ground, however, accusing men of the "crime of venereal disease" until the chairman, Mrs. Ida Furman, informed her her time was up.

Debate on 'Blue Law.'

Until Mrs. Grace Reis proposed that the bill of health be laid on the table and left to medical authorities for decision, it appeared the discussion would last indefinitely. Dr. Anna Blount was the chief supporter of the motion and Dr. Lucy Waite its most ardent opponent. The discussion shot back and forth between them, each supported by a group of physicians, until the members of the conference seemed only too glad to table the matter. Both parties thought they had scored a victory.

In reply to Dr. Waite's charge that the "bill of health" was a blue law, Dr. Blount said:

"You can legislate about the rights of idiots and that is not considered a blue law; you can legislate about lions and we scarcely ever hear of them referred to as a blue law any more. Is it a blue law and an undemocratic limitation of the rights of the individual if we legislate against the spread of disease and idiocy?"

Agree, Then Split Again.

Dr. Waite still thought it was, but her voice was lost in a clamor for the floor. She waited, while she shouldered her plan for birth registration which was unanimously approved. A moment later when the discussion turned on the problem of the illegitimate child's rights all the unanimity disappeared.

"If you allow the illegitimate child to share in his father's estate at the expense of the legitimate mother and her children you are putting a premium on illegitimacy," said Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles. "I deny the idea that the legitimate child has no more rights than the illegitimate one."

Other speakers urged that the proposed law would be a tool in the hands of blackmailers and women of the streets."

Hear Educational Talks.

At the morning session the delegates continued the discussion of "eugenics," despite the protest of a number of members against the use of the term. They also heard former Superintendent of Schools Edwin G. Cooley, Supt. Elling Young, Miss Margaret Haley, Prof. W. C. Bagley of the University of Illinois, and Mrs. Moses Purvin discuss the educational problems.

HUSTING BEATS M'GOVERN.

So Wisconsin Supreme Court Rules, but Governor Will Carry Fight to Senate Floor.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—The state Supreme court today declared Paul O. Husting elected United States senator, in effect, by issuing an order to three counties now under contest to forward their returns as they stand to Madison for the action of the state canvassing board.

This means that the state board will have to give a certificate of election to Mr. Husting, the Democratic candidate, as the returns contested by Gov. McGovern give Mr. Husting over 1,000 plurality. Mr. McGovern's only course now will be to carry his fight over the three contested counties to the floor of the senate for investigation. His attorneys today declared that he would probably take this course.

\$2,000,000 Lost in Great Factory Fire.



RUINS OF EDISON PLANT AT WEST ORANGE, N.J.

REVEALS NAMES IN CRIME GRAFT

Hoyme Identifies Lawyer and Sleuths Charged with Blackmail.

SEER LOSER BY \$2,900.

ASK ITALY TO PROSECUTE SLAYER OF MRS. FLAVELLE.

Coroner's Jurors in Case of Chicago Woman Shot on Train While Abroad Will Send Evidence.

LAW IS ON THEIR SIDE.

REPUBLICANS TO WIN IN SENATE?

Attorney General Lucey Favours Baldwin and Austin in Contest.

TERMS REPORT VICTIOUS.

"In my judgment the state canvassing board will direct that certificates of election be issued to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Austin, the Republicans, who have been elected, apparently on the face of the returns, to the Illinois state senate. Any other action would be a flagrant miscarriage of justice."

Attorney General Lucey, one of the Democratic state officials and one of the four members of the state canvassing board, now considering the senate contest from the Eleventh and Twenty-third districts, made this statement to THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

Picks Republicans to Win.

He followed it with the prediction that the final action of the board to be taken Monday at Springfield would determine the matter favorably to the Republicans, while noting that the senate when it convenes in January will stand twenty-five Republicans, twenty-five Democrats, and one Progressive.

Intense interest has been stirred up in the affair because the state canvassers Friday summoned before them the poll books and tally sheets in certain precincts in the Englewood and Oak Park districts. Republicans who have followed the procedure closely had expressed the fear that the board would issue certificates to the contesting Democrats. Byrne and Strauss, and thereby permit the Democrats to hold the preliminary senate organization pending an actualization of the results.

"We don't want to discredit the report now," suggested Chairman John A. Richert.

"We are all agreed on that, and we can take up the other matter later."

Mr. Richert exhibited a degree of defiance when he first appeared before the committee. He announced he would answer questions only in writing.

"Answer now, or refuse to answer," said Ald. Long. "Answer straight and fair."

"We don't want an answer full of weasel words," interposed Ald. Merriman.

"Whom do you think you represented—the Commonwealth Edison company, the city, or the drainage board?" exclaimed Ald. George F. Harding.

Represented None "But Myself."

"I represented nobody but myself as an engineer," replied Mr. Ericson.

"Do you think your attitude was ethically consistent with your position as chief engineer of the city?" continued Ald. Long.

"I don't see how I could make a different report with those facts before me."

"Suppose the corporation counsel in conducting suits against the traction companies should as a private individual give an opinion adverse to the city's interests?" began Ald. Merriman.

"What would you advise as to the best

**WINTER TOURS—
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.**

While the foreign travel resorts are closed to Americans this winter there will never be a better opportunity to visit Golden California. For the convenience of the tourist, Elgin Tours have been arranged that will leave Chicago under Personal Escort in January and February, 1915. The length of time for these tours differs according to the tour, but a complete schedule is outlined for each party, passengers have the freedom to spend the time according to their wishes at various points in California through the "Open Air" arrangement plan of Traveler's Protection. Only the best hotels are patronized and nothing less than the best is left undone to provide for the comfort and enjoyment of members. Parties go directly to Southern California by the shortest route in the first class. If you are considering taking a trip to California this winter, it will pay you to investigate these First Class Parties and to learn of the advantages and benefits to be secured in making your vacation a pleasure and a success.

The Tours are being operated under the auspices of the Department of Tours of the Chicago, Union Pacific & Western Lines, and a Committee of Travelers. All expenses, including hotel, carfare, meals, guides, etc., are included in the rates.

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Waiting for Developments.

"We are waiting for a big development," said Mr. Hoyme. "Until it happens, no evidence will be put before the grand jury. There will be nothing given out in the meantime."

It is known that Sgt. Thomas Sheehan and Investigator Rube Julian, both

and they had confessed.

LYNCH TWO NEGRO SLAYERS.

Fair Being Taken from Shreveport to Mansfield for Safe Keeping Are Mobbed.

Sherveport, La., Dec. 11.—Charles Washington and Broad Henderson, negroes charged with robbing and killing Cyrus Hotchkin, a white man, near Mooringport, La., yesterday, were lynched near here today while being taken to Mansfield, La., for safe keeping. Authorities

said they had confessed.

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Encourage thrift in those in whom

you are interested by giving attractively boxed

savings books with a deposit

of any amount entered.

Madison and Dearborn Sts.

Tribune Building

Open this evening (Saturday) from 6 to 8.

*"The American people should practice
thrift, now more than ever before."*

—F. H. RAWSON.



CITY REBUKES ITS OWN EXPERT FOR 'FAVOR TO TRUST'

Engineer Ericson Asked Why Report Recommended the Highest Light Rate.

John Edison, city engineer, and William Artingstall, engineer for the harbor commission, were in effect sharply censured by the council finance committee yesterday. By unanimous vote, taken while Mr. Ericson was present, the committee adopted a resolution repudiating the action of the two engineers in signing the Cooley report on the water power development of the sanitary district.

The aldermen were aroused because this report recommends that the drainage board require the city to pay the "highest market rate" for current to operate street lights. It is estimated this would increase the city's light bill \$120,000 annually.

The finance committee will ask the council to concur in the resolution disavowing the conclusion of the city officials.

"Whereas, A report on the water power development of the city of Chicago for the electrical power and further unfriendly action of the public power plant maintained by the drainage board; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the city council hereby repudiates the report and the unauthorized action of its officials in making the same."

method of treating such a corporation counsel!" put in Ald. Long.

Mr. Ericson had no suggestions to offer. "I can't understand the ethics of these officials, who are supposed to exercise their ability in behalf of the city rather than in raising the rates the city will have to pay," continued Ald. Long referring also to City Electrician Ray Palmer, who took a position similar to that of Mr. Ericson.

Ald. Long elicited the information that

Mr. Ericson continued to draw pay from the city while engaged on the report.

The city engineer said he received no compensation from the sanitary district.

Passage That Arouses Ire.

On passage in the report that particularly vexed the committee members reads

in part as follows:

"Municipal officials seem to be impressed with the idea that they are called upon to utilize the taxing powers of other governmental agencies whenever and wherever possible. On the contrary, a publicly owned utility is entitled to favorable consideration and the highest market rates from all taxpaying organizations."

"Did you have in mind the city's rates?" asked Ald. Richert.

No Particular Consumer in Mind.

"I had no particular consumer in mind," said Ald. Richert. "The wording was that of the chairman, Mr. E. Cooley. The facts showed the sanitary district was not getting sufficient return on its investment."

"Was the sanitary district organized for profit or for service?" asked Ald. Block.

"For the benefit of the taxpayers."

"Then the municipality shouldn't have to pay the highest market price."

"That's another question," was the city engineer's comment.

"You can only reach one conclusion," said Ald. Long, "which is that the chief engineer wishes us to raise the rate paid by the opponents of public ownership and the hydro-electric trust."

Admits Benefit to Trust.

"Perhaps that's true; we had to state the facts," said Mr. Ericson. He then explained he had accepted a position on the Cooley commission with the approval of Commissioner of Public Works McGaugh.

In response to questions he said he was not familiar with the report of Prof. E. W. Bennis nor the action of the finance committee in voting against increased

Trustee Wallace G. Clark was present and denounced the "facts" in the Cooley report as untrue. He spoke of the proposed appointment of a new investigation commission.

It was announced at the meeting that the new contract with the sanitary district for 1,000 additional lights at the old rate has been signed. This was authorized by the council and the drainage board several months ago.

"I don't know."

"Don't you know it would be welcomed by the opponents of public ownership and the hydro-electric trust?"

"I don't know."

"We don't want an answer full of weasel words," interposed Ald. Merriman.

"Whom do you think you represented—the Commonwealth Edison company, the city, or the drainage board?" exclaimed Ald. George F. Harding.

Represented None "But Myself."

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"Do you think your attitude was ethically consistent with your position as chief engineer of the city?" continued Ald. Long.

"I don't see how I could make a different report with those facts before me."

"Suppose the corporation

How Communications Are Maintained Along Great Battle Lines in Europe.



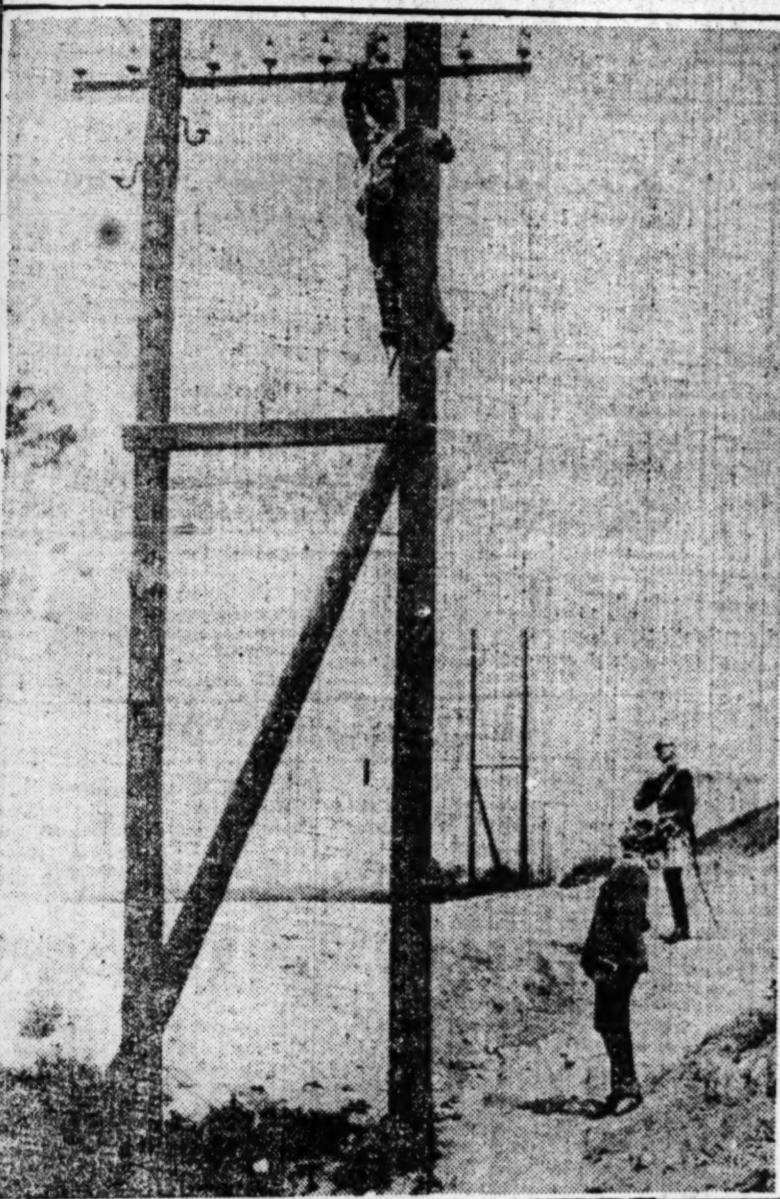
A FIELD TELEGRAPH STATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY—The picture shows a party of French soldiers in communication with another brigade division at a distant point. The operator in the center is repeating the message as it is ticked off, and the man on the right is writing it down from his dictation. The officer is getting the message direct from an extension wire. Notice the ear-device for shutting out the noise of cannonading and intensifying the wire-flashing sounds. This field apparatus is easily carried and is made available for use at a moment's notice.

(Photograph copyright: 1914. By Underwood & Underwood.)



HELIOPHOTOGRAPHY TO BRITISH WARSHIPS AT OSTEND—An old-time method of signaling is the use of the heliograph, a sort of double-mirror device for flashing light-rays. Long and short flashes are made similar to the dots and dashes of the Morse code. Of course, a private code is used, which can be read only by the man at a distant point whose duty it is to watch for and decipher such messages. The heliograph was employed largely by the British forces in the South African war. It also is used both at naval and military maneuvers. This picture shows Royal Marine signalmen flashing heliographic messages to British warships at Ostend.

(Photograph copyright: 1914. By Underwood & Underwood.)



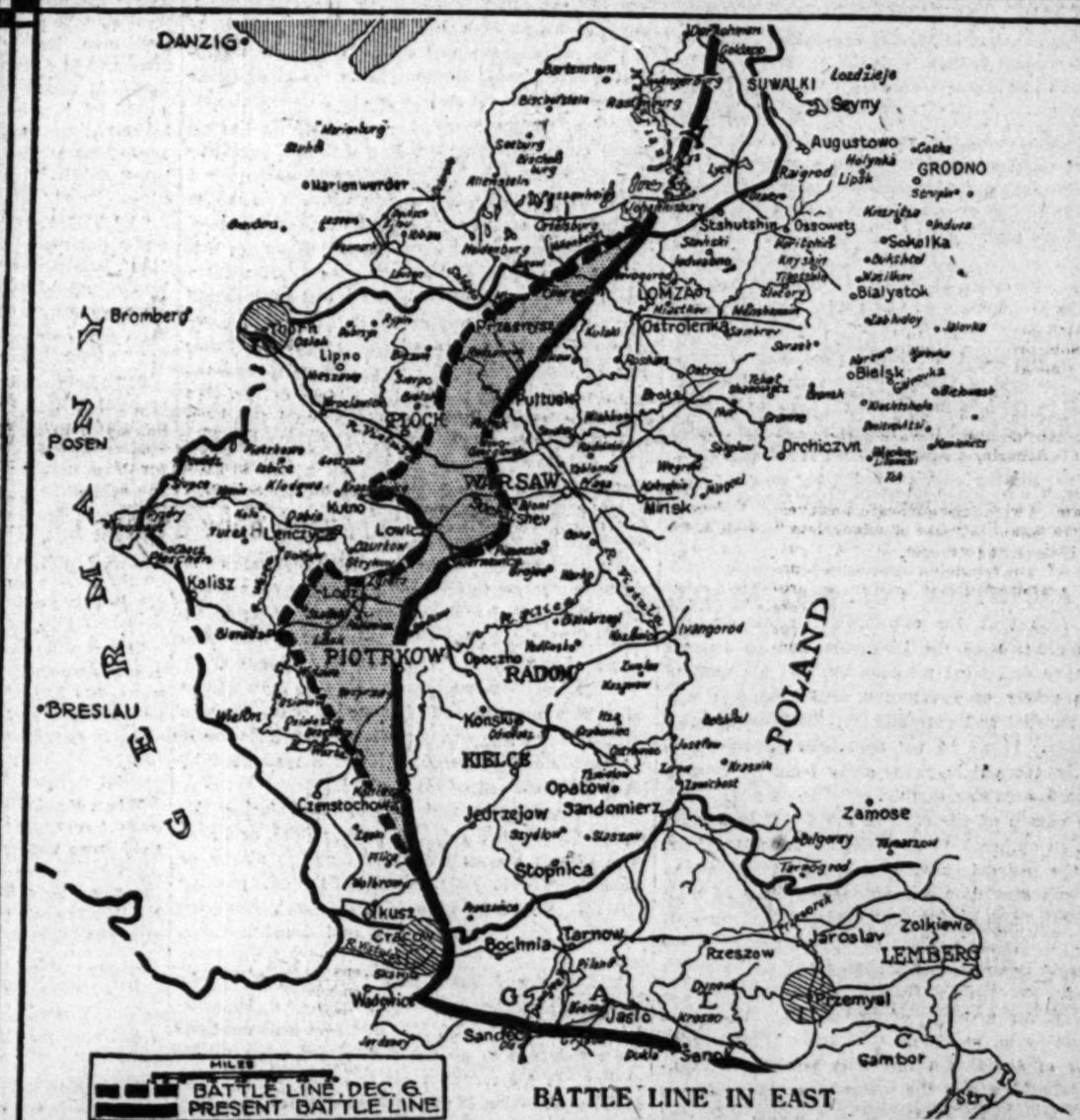
GERMAN SIGNAL CORPS CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES—One effective way to hamper an enemy's movements is to prevent communication between different divisions of his army. While both armies have their own field telephone and telegraph systems, they are not entirely independent of the existing facilities. A member of the German signal corps is here seen severing a wire, after discovering by "tapping" that it was being used by the allies.

(Photograph copyright: 1914. By Underwood & Underwood.)



BELGIAN CARRIER PIGEON WITH CODE MESSAGE STAMPED ON ITS WINGS—A means of communication that did not originate with this war but which still is used with success is the carrier pigeon. The Belgian signal corps in particular has made use of this method of getting messages from one place to another. The photograph shows a bird bearing a code message, about to be released. The three words Bois, Pont and Cole, translated, mean woods, bridge and mine. The figures after each word complete the message intended for the army headquarters. Little would be conveyed to one not familiar with the code, should the bird fall into other hands and not reach its destination.

(Photograph copyright: 1914. By Underwood & Underwood.)



STAFF HEADQUARTERS GETTING TELEPHONE REPORT FROM A GERMAN OUTPOST—From the German headquarters in northern France telephone lines radiate in many directions, linking up the various divisions of the active force with the general staff officers. Over these wires reports are made and instructions given. In fact the telephone has played a far larger part in the conduct of the present war than is generally realized. Our picture shows a German outpost phoning a report to his superior officer from a quiet, out-of-the-way observation corner.

PHOTO © 1914 BY NEW YORK TIMES CO



PHOTO © 1914 BY NEW YORK TIMES CO



THE TELEPHONE A BIG FACTOR IN THIS WAR—One of the many new departures in the conduct of a war, as demonstrated in the present conflict, is the universal use of the telephone. A field telephone outfit is as necessary to the officers as the rifle is to the men on the firing line. The outfits are portable, and can quickly be fitted up at any desired spot. Sometimes wires are strung between trees, at others trailed along the ground. Again they may be linked up with the existing system of poled wires. The exchanges are established in bushes or in underground shelters like the one shown in the accompanying photograph, taken near Verdun.

PHOTO © 1914 BY NEW YORK TIMES CO

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All uncollected articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORD STATEMENT.
Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" is reported under oath to the United States government under section 4071 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1912:
Daily 600,000
Sunday 600,000

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money no paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1912.

To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is in our experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, leave no other option.—From the Eighth Annual Address of George Washington, May 28, 1796.

CANDIDATES FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The recent and returning ambassador to France, Mr. Herrick, finds himself, by virtue of services, "the next Republican candidate for president." The finding may be as embarrassing as flattering. Mr. Herrick seems disposed to put the temptation from him. But the incident is illuminative.

By the same process of searching and finding, Mr. Brand Whitlock, now in Belgium, is the next Democratic candidate for president. Mr. Page, our representative in Great Britain, although war circled, is less in the eye, and elsewhere on the trouble continent, even in Germany, our representatives have not captured the attention as have Mr. Herrick and Mr. Whitlock.

In other years the diplomatic service has been the wardrobe of politics. As Mr. Duoley has told us, it offered a grand chance to change clothes. Now by a turn of the wheel it becomes the school of presidents. The field of activity which attracts the most eyes will be the field in which we'll hunt for a president. Mr. George Fred Williams, the uncrowned emperor of Alabama, may be the Socialist candidate. We do not say Socialist advisedly, but merely select Mr. Williams for that nomination because he's been abroad as a minister and is entitled to run on some ticket, if he can't be nipped.

THE ASCENT OF COL. WATTERSON.

We fear that the extraordinarily dithyrambic Col. Watterson of the Louisville Courier Journal may have dislocated his identity, lost his relation to the power of gravitation, and otherwise suffered unusual and extraordinary disasters to mind and body. If we're not mistaken, the colonel is now about ten light years away from all connection with anything earthly.

The causes of our concern are found in a truly Vesuvian outbreak in the colonel's important journal, the colonel having read of Congressman Gardner's resolution for an investigation of military affairs and having expressed his mind thereon.

Col. Watterson's scorn is devastating, but we decline to follow him, not having any desire to get ten light years away from this pleasant abode of men. When a great editor, as Col. Watterson indubitably is, proclaims that there is utterly no chance of avoiding a war with Germany if Germany should win in the present war, that there is utterly no chance of Germany winning, and that consequently there is utterly no need for the United States to consider the state of the nation, less reckless prophets take their titles and departing apprehensively on tiptoe, put as much space as possible between them and this cataclysm of logic.

The colonel can be observed now in the evening sky shortly after sunset with an ordinary field glass. He is approaching the earth again at the rate of thirty miles a second. In the course of time he will be with us again.

"SEGREGATION" IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A certain strange fatality seems to hover over and about all attempts to test the validity of "Jim Crow" or anti-negro discrimination and "segregation" legislation in the highest court of the land. Important cases have been appealed again and again, but always at the last stage some technically—or some omission on the part of possibly inexpert leaders—emerges to prevent the direct facing of the issue by the impartial and learned justices. Some have accused the court of adroit evasion, but for this there has been little foundation in fact from the viewpoint of those who are familiar with the pitfalls and snare of the rules of practice and procedure.

In the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" case just decided by the Supreme court the fatality above alluded to has got in its fine work, but we have moved forward nevertheless. The court has given the decision is against him. The injunction asked for is denied because of faults and flaws in the petition, and the lesson at this point seems to be that colored petitioners or complainants should always engage the ablest lawyers and make sure of their technical "barbed-wire" defenses. But the court decides that the Oklahoma act relieving the railroads from furnishing sleeping and dining cars to colored citizens is unconstitutional. Segregation laws are indirectly upheld, but equal treatment and equal accommodation are declared to be essential to the validity of such laws.

At last, then, we have a judicial blow at the "Jim Crow" policy when carried a little too far. The Oklahoma act can be attacked again, and much time will be lost. Still, the opinion in the case is notable and should be read with interest in administration circles in connection with the segregation

policy in the departments controlled by southern gentlemen. That policy cannot be reviewed by the courts, but there is what lawyers call "good language" for the cabinet and the president in the Hughes opinion.

BATTLES AT SEA.

The sharp criticism of the strategical blunder which resulted in the destruction of Rear Admiral Cradock and his squadron of Coronal apparently had its effect. The squadron sent by the British admiralty to avenge that sharp defeat was in no danger of being overwhelmed by any force Germany could concentrate in southern waters. On the contrary, it consisted of battle cruisers of the latest and most formidable type, swift of speed and carrying maid batteries of the heaviest guns. The Lion and Indefatigable carried main batteries of 13.5 inch and 12 inch guns respectively, while their principal adversaries carried only 8.2 inch and 6 inch guns.

The result in the first battle was the loss to the English of Admiral Cradock and 1,500, while the German loss was negligible. The result in the second battle was the reverse, the English losing very few men and ships, while the Germans lost all but two of their squadron, one since lost. Admiral von Spee, and it is said, most of their men.

The action lasted longer in the second battle, probably because there was more sea room. In both splendid courage and determination were shown by the squadrons destroyed, and in both the proportion of saved was very small.

In fact, for the defeated in the naval actions of today there seems to be very little chance of survival. No land battle wiped out all of one of the contestants forces. Of course, fighting, and consequently danger, is more constant in such operations as those in France and Belgium, but the destruction of life in naval actions is swift and sweeping. In the days of sailing ship disablement came from the loss of spars often without fatal injury to hulls, and even when the hull itself was vitally pierced sinking was slower and some time to save survivors was given.

But in these floating steel traps with their boilers and tremendous explosions the end comes with frightful suddenness. Many days may intervene between actions, but when battle is joined the doom of one side or the other seems terribly certain.

BALL PLAYERS AND MONEY.

Such readers as rely entirely upon this department of THE TRIBUNE for their sporting intelligence may be interested to learn that Mr. Jack Coombs has been released unconditionally by the Philadelphia American league club, that Mr. Walter Johnson is reported to have accepted a proffer of large emoluments to take himself out from under the management of the Washington American league club and submit himself to the management of the Chicago Federal league club, and that Mr. Ban Johnson, president of the American league, proclaims himself grieved by the commercial spirit of gain which seems to be growing ascendency among ball players.

Of these events and happenings thus set forth it seems that the grief of Mr. Johnson—Mr. Ban Johnson—is the most important. If a griefful spirit should take possession of the players, if they should cease to love their art and to love it for art's sake, if they should begin to consider the price of bacon and the means of getting it, it might so happen, as Mr. Ban Johnson suggests, that the public would tire of a pastime employing such sordid creatures. There may be a determination on the part of the public that the dollars contributed by it to the game of baseball shall not be diverted largely from their main objective, the pockets of the owners.

We need not speculate upon that determination but merely revert to the case of Mr. Coombs and the case of Mr. Walter Johnson. Mr. Coombs is no longer with the Philadelphia team because he is no longer of any use to it. Mr. Coombs a short space of years back was an important young man with a salary earning ability in his pitching arm. He was injured in a game and has been worth little since. He won a world's pennant for his team, but he pitched himself out of his profession.

Mr. Coombs may find a place in a blacksmith's shop, or a shipping room, or a cigar store, or a lawyer's office. We do not know how his ability or inclinations run. Mr. Walter Johnson, possibly detecting symptoms of a loss of speed, has gone rapidly out after that sordid and dreadful thing, money.

Mr. Walter Johnson may love his art, but he does not seem to be able to get something for it. We think Mr. Ban Johnson's emotions are as sincere as any ever displayed by a candid nature. Is the reprehensible spirit of Oliver Twist to take possession of our baseball artists? Are they coming around and making a din, taking away all the enjoyment their employers get in counting the money, demanding more and proving themselves shamelessly aggressive?

As Mr. Ban Johnson says, we do not know what the public will say to this. A good many people will lose faith in human nature. In the meantime we wonder what Mr. Jack Coombs has in mind for the remainder of his life.

"SEGREGATION" IN THE SUPREME COURT.

OUR DILETTANTE "KRINGS-HERR."

From the New York Tribune.

In the paragraph of his message dealing with the navy the president unconsciously illustrated his dilettante attitude toward the problems of national defense. "Who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build?" he asked. Again: "When will the experts tell us what kind of (ships) we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together. If the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

That detached, purely speculative point of view might be reasonably assumed by a close critic of naval construction. But it is an impractical one for an official charged with creating a fleet or keeping it in being. A navy's value lies in its readiness for immediate use, and it must be maintained from year to year, even though its units rapidly become obsolete.

If presidents and secretaries of the navy had talked in the past as President Wilson talks now we would have no modern navy. The early battleships have been dismasted, and even the battleships of ten years ago are out of date. Was it doubtful, policy, therefore, to build them; instead of going on using wooden and unarmored steel ships until some absolute standard of efficiency in armored craft should be established?

"Who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build?" Who told Great Britain and Germany how to build their navies? The way to build is to build according to the best existing knowledge. Those in charge of a navy must be willing to face responsibility and do their duty according to the light they have. Least of all should they try to dodge responsibility on the plea that they may know more about the possibilities of naval construction tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

THE Best Editorial of the Day

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agunt homines nostri est farago libelli.—JUVENAL.

THE WILSONIAN IDEA.

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter."
Hang your clothes on a Hickory limb,
But don't go near the water."

E. C. B.

HERE is one man in Washington to whom our sympathy goes out like a freshet—See Garrison. He knows his business and he is not sentimental, yet he has to sit in cabinet meetings and listen to stuff that must reduce his clear head to mush. The mere sight of Mr. Bryan and his chauvinist smile must give him the willies.

PATIENCE on a monument had nothing on Mr. Garrison. Yet even he reaches for his hat now and then, as was shown in his report, one paragraph of which is worth reprinting to show his reaction from the seances which he has attended:

"Not being able to conceive how a reasonable, prudent, patriotic man can reach such a conclusion, I cannot conceive any arguments or statements that would alter such a state of mind. It discards all known facts, lies in the face of all experience, and it rests upon faith in that which has not yet been made manifest."

THERE are two occasions when you seem to lose your philosophic poise," writes E. T., and he mentions two subjects concerning which his opinions depart from ours. Which shows, my children, that what is one man's poise is another man's poison.

Idealism in Dead Men's Graves.

Big Sam leans on the counter, near the door. Over in front of the postoffice, English John, the Frog, Pets the Wop, Sialie, Louvail Louis, and John's Jap boy are clutching their causeuses. John hollers out, "Get a move on, Sam!" Sam shifts his quid some: "Who you fellers after?" says he. Little Louis he yells then good and plenty: "Why, Dutchy burn up my shack and we're goin' out to get him and that dirty Turk." Sam sticks his hands in his pockets, "Not for mine," says he. "This trained citizen is all right for you fellers, but the sign of this place is 'Business per usual'." The bunch ride off with a yell, the dust settles down, and Sam goes over and grinds two pounds of "mocha and java."

M. N.

THE author of "Quo Vadis" has been elected an honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; an honor regarded as unique for a Pole. This Pole of Persiflage congratulates him.

Striking While the Iron Is Hot.

SIR: A certain critic of poetry seems to think that veri libre, used as a universal football at present, is an excellent medium for tired business men, lawyers, bricklayers, and inebriated persons. If I were to sit down and write a little jingle, in which hog rhymed with dog, the result would be a good example of rhymed verse, because rhyme presents no difficulties to any one. This is irony which lays no pretensions to being subtle. Ironically:

MAXWELL BODENHEIM.

"I LOVE the Line," writes a lady, "but I can't make out more than a third of it." Lady, if we didn't stick around and revise the proofs you'd be three-thirds shy.

INTERPELLATION by composer: "If she can't make out more'n a third of that of it?" Lady, if we didn't stick around and revise the proofs you'd be three-thirds shy.

PERHAPS there would be more sympathy for musical critics if they could agree on the mere facts of a performance. The Musical Courier presents a few recent examples of critical discord:

Evening World.

Gerardine Farrar made her first entrance, climbing the hill, from behind the scenes, singing on the key, a rare thing for her to do.

Press.

The popular American soprano was not in good voice, her high tones, in particular, sounding peculiarly harsh and grating.

Sun.

When she did essay to push her tones a little she was in excellent voice and sang discreetly.

AS we look at it, the "hysteria" is exhibited by the pacifists. But perhaps we don't see straight. Very well. Anything to avoid a row.

ADD HORRORS OF WAR.

Sir: When it comes to naming the war how about the Teuton-Sorabean? Also has been a bad week for the Teuton on the Horn, sickly warfus?

S. NOKL S.

THE war had a beginning, but you never see it referred to in the newspapers. Always it is the outbreak of the war."

Looking the Chicken in the Mouth.

(Franklin James in the Atlantic.)

On the last day but one of my visit, Mrs. Fanueil, at the casino, fixed me with a genial eye and asked me if I would dine with her that evening. We do not know how his ability or inclinations run. Mr. Walter Johnson, possibly detecting symptoms of a loss of speed, has gone rapidly out after that sordid and dreadful thing, money.

Mr. Walter Johnson may love his art, but he does not seem to be able to get something for it. We think Mr. Ban Johnson's emotions are as sincere as any ever displayed by a candid nature. Is the reprehensible spirit of Oliver Twist to take possession of our baseball artists? Are they coming around and making a din, taking away all the enjoyment their employers get in counting the money, demanding more and proving themselves shamelessly aggressive?

As Mr. Ban Johnson says, we do not know what the public will say to this. A good many people will lose faith in human nature. In the meantime we wonder what Mr. Jack Coombs has in mind for the remainder of his life.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Copyright: 1912: By the Breughel Co.

WING to the veil of secrecy with which the British censor has endeavored to shroud everything connected with British military operations in France and Belgium no mention has yet been made in any of the English newspapers of the name of the general in command of that large force of picked Indian troops that has given so fine an account of itself in driving back the German invaders.

Miss Farrar has selected dome sung the music before, barring the trying entrance aria, which seemed to cause her some difficulty.

Herold.

Miss Farrar has selected dome sung the music before.

PLAYNLY the writer of the foregoing is a bachelor, and bachelors should not be choosers. Let him marry: then he will have his fill of mutton, pork, and corned beef.

PERSONAL.

ALL those who declared themselves in doubt are expected to vote Yes for a new Hampshire club. KUM A. GROW.

IT is the quaint idea of L. L. S. that the U. S. prof who lectured on "ways to fool the stomach" should be hurried over to Belgium, where he would find large audiences.

CHAMP CLARK in Pies to Boost Water Ways.—Headline.

Write your own comment.

SAVE your postage. Not only was the "Christian" slopping "variant" variant pulled last year, but all the other changes have been rung.

ADD Postage Savers: "Deutschland über Allees." It was pulled twenty-four hours after war was declared.

FRENCH Soldiers Edit Periodical in Trenches.

THE editorial, of course, are —ant.

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

CLOTHES, DINNER OFFERED 10 BOYS BY GOOD FELLOW

Other Will Give \$10 Each to
Ten Mothers for Christ-
mas Feast.

Ten of the poorest small boys in Chicago are to have a strikingly generous Good Fellow Christmas party.

The Good Fellow host appeared at the Tribune office yesterday to get his list.

Will Help Ten Boys.

"I am a member of the — club," he said, naming one of the imposing Michigan avenue organizations. "Just to make Christmas an interesting day I want to entertain ten boys there for dinner."

"Probably their ragged patched clothes might make them feel rather uncomfortable and out of place there. So I am going to do my best to make them feel at home. First I will provide each of them with a good new suit and outfit of clothes, as they will look just as well as any other little boys, and nobody will look at them and know them for the unlucky little shape that they are."

"I am sure I can give them a right good Christmas, and I am equally sure that they will in return give me my most interesting Christmas."

\$10 to Ten Mothers.

Another generous Good Fellow has arranged with the head of one of the district charitable organizations to distribute \$10 apiece to ten poor mothers who come to the poor and destitute areas of this Good Fellow's residence.

"I want to fix it so that they can have the joy of supplying their children in their own way, and also so that the children need not know that their Christmas came from an outsider."

"I have a notion that the kids will just have fun out of it that way, and, since it is the logical thing for parents to provide for their children anyway, it seems just a shade more generous."

Detail on Installments.

A special appeal came from the central district of the United Charities last night in behalf of the X family.

"They had been buying their furniture on the installment plan and because of unemployment payments lapsed," an investigator reported. "They ignored the notices they received from the furniture house from time to time."

"The family had packed up at the X home and the furniture was still there."

"The family of husband, wife, and six children slept on the floor. The fittings of the home consisted of one gas plate when they awakened this morning."

"The family income consists of \$3 a week, earned by the oldest child, a boy of 16 years. There are twins 4 years old and other boys 14, 10, and 5 years old. Let us hope that some Good Fellow will help them out today. They need every article of furniture required in a home."

Diverts to Poor Usual Gifts.

A generous Good Fellow, Mr. C. H. sent a check for \$100 to the Good Fellow cause and at the same time forwarded a check

Their Father Hunting a Job.



These little boys have two little brothers. They and their mother are living mostly on hope, while their father hunts a job in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. He expects to get a job any day, but he has been able to send home only \$3 since he left some weeks ago. Chance for a Good Fellow. (L. family. Central district.)

for the same amount to the Committee of Mercy in New York for Belgian relief.

He is a man of means, and the efforts of this Good Fellow reflect that in diverting Christmas money to the needy he was sending by way of remembrance letters to friends in lieu of the gifts the money would have bought.

Ernest M. Hunt of the Martha Washington Candy company at 3823 Clarendon avenue obtained the names of 100 boys and girls from the poor district about Elstavet settlement. Christmas they will each receive a box of candies calculated to delight the heart of the child.

Boy Scouts Helpful.

Several troops of boy scouts on the south side have taken the Christmas care of families through district offices of the United Charities there.

A Wilson avenue Good Fellow wrote: "Just saw McCullough's cartoon in THE TRIBUNE. The shoe fits. May I ask you to please see that the United Charities gets the enclosed?"

LEAGUE WILL GIVE TOYS.

Christmas Baskets Also Planned by Klio Association for Poor Children.

Christmas baskets for poor families and Christmas toys for their children will be provided by the Klio association. "We will provide Christmas cheer for as many poor families as possible," said Mrs. John Sidney McClelland, president of the association. "To the poor children we will give Christmas toys and in other ways make the day one of real and practical happiness to them."

Diverts to Poor Usual Gifts.

A generous Good Fellow, Mr. C. H. sent a check for \$100 to the Good Fellow cause and at the same time forwarded a check

HOYNE ACTS FOR JUDGES PRIMARY

Files Petition for Mandamus to Compel Sweitzer to Call for Vote.

ASK OPINION OF LUCEY.

State's Attorney Macay Hoyne filed formal petition in the Supreme court at Springfield yesterday for leave to bring habeas corpus proceedings against County Clerk Robert M. Sweitzer to compel Mr. Sweitzer to call a judicial primary to nominate candidates for Supreme, Circuit, and Superior court judges in Cook county at least twenty days prior to May 17, 1915.

The Chicago board of election commissioners in the meantime had forwarded a formal request to Attorney General Patrick J. Lucey for an opinion as to how such candidates shall be nominated, whether by direct primary or by convention.

Judiciary Left Out.

It is contended in some quarters that the last legislature in amending the general and state election laws omitted reference to judges out of the conventional primary act and that the old convention system is all that is left in the way of nominating the five Supreme court justices, all of the Circuit judges in the state, including fourteen from Cook county, and one Superior court judge in Cook county.

Attorney General Lucey said that he knew nothing of the reason for the filing of the Hoyne petition at Springfield and that he had not received the communication of the board of election commissioners.

No COUPONS REQUIRED

Independent Drug Co.

203 S. State St.

Congress Drug Co.

601 S. Wabash Ave.

Budatorium Pharmacy Co.

445 S. Wabash Ave.

Gee. H. Mayr Drug Store

100 N. La Salle & Washington

Home Drug Co.

65 W. Monroe St.

Stegner's Leather Goods Store,

110 N. Clark St.

RE YOUR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE, NEIGHBORHOOD DRUG STORE

AT THE DOWNTOWN EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTING POINTS:

Armidale av., N. 2006. A. J. Seehaus.

Lincoln av., 754. H. O. Yerkin.

Central Drug Stores—4241 Broadway.

Central Drug Stores—3400 Lawrence av.

Devon av., 467. H. A. Hirsch.

Montrose av., 1000. R. R. Hanke.

Montgomery av., 1000. C. E. Clegg.

Clark st., N. 1108. D. Germer.

Argyle, 1112. Argyle Pharmacy.

Wabash, 1220. L. A. French.

Ravenwood av., 6000. Bernard.

Clark st., N. 2710. Schlesinger.

Clark st., N. 2401. Von Danden.

Clark st., N. 2400. Walther.

Belmont av., 3000. H. W. Ludolph.

NORTH SIDE.

Central Drug Stores—1000 Wilson av.

Central Drug Stores—4241 Broadway.

Central Drug Stores—3400 Lawrence av.

Devon av., 467. H. A. Hirsch.

Montrose av., 1000. R. R. Hanke.

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Clark st., N. 2401. Von Danden.

Clark st., N. 2400. Walther.

Belmont av., 3000. H. W. Ludolph.

SOUTH SIDE.

Cottage Grove av., 4184. Walgreen.

Walgreen, 4700. H. M. Ostendorf.

Cottage Grove av., 4700. Chiado Bros.

Cottage Grove & 6th Central Ctr. Rate

12th st., N. 1108. C. C. Tracy.

Cottage Grove av., 7101. Schmitz Bros. Co.

43rd st., E. 1001. Rosenberg.

44th st., E. 1002. Rosenbaum.

45th st., E. 1003. Rosenbaum.

Commercial av., 915. C. Meyer.

MILITIA LACKING IN EFFICIENCY, GEN. MILLS SAYS

National Guard Makes Progress, but Falls Short of Desirable Standard.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—In spite of greater improvement during the last year than in any previous period the organized militia of the states is far short of the desirable standard of efficiency, according to the annual report of Gen. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs.

The general is of the opinion that little can be done to make the militia an adequate auxiliary of the regular army until legislation is enacted for the compensation of the members of the national guard by the federal government.

That the national guard organizations have properly to train their citizen members in the use of arms, as proposed by President Wilson, is indicated by this paragraph in the report:

"Reports of target practice show practically no improvement from the conditions as stated in my last annual report and are far from satisfactory."

Only about one-third of the national guardmen have participated in target practice during the last year.

Militia Deficient in Strength.

Concerning the actual strength of the militia, Gen. Mills says:

"The organized militia, as a whole is deficient in strength and this deficiency reaches the serious figure of nearly 16,000 men, or an approximate equivalent of the infantry component of a complete infantry division at war strength."

"More than 90 per cent of the infantry and engineer companies, 70 per cent of the cavalry troops, 80 per cent of the coast artillery companies, and practically all of the field artillery batteries are below the prescribed minimum."

"In no state is the prescribed minimum power strength of the organizations of the organized militia maintained, and in many instances the deficiency has reached such a figure as to leave the corresponding organizations such in name only—organizations of no value as a military asset to the federal government."

Urge Need of Trained Reserve.

Take up recommendations, Gen. Mills says:

"The necessity for a reserve system is of great importance to the nation if it be considered possible that at some time we may be involved in war. Under a system that provides for peace strength companies which when war comes must be more than doubled, there will be a delay in obtaining recruits unless a trained reserve exists from which to supply the needed increase. A delay in the training, arming, and equipping of the same just at the time when the organizations are needed for immediate use will occur."

"There also will be repeated the same unnecessary loss of life from preventable disease as occurred in the Spanish-American war, directly attributed to the fact that men newly enlisted had not been trained in discipline and sanitary methods."

"Legislation looking to the creation of a reserve has been suggested and is incorporated in the proposed militia pay bill revising the present militia law."

INCOME TAX NETS
U. S. \$28,253,535

Official Report Shows 32,242
Chicagoans; 13 Over
\$500,000.

LESS LIQUOR PRODUCED.

[Continued from first page.]

Men, paying the tax were found in New York than anywhere else. Married women made separate returns in every collection district except in the Fifth North Carolina.

The Second New York district produced the largest number of all returns—26,960—with the First Illinois a close second—25,671. The Porto Rico district had only one return, that in the class from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The Eighth Kentucky district made only 278 returns, and the Sixth Kentucky 306.

Returns were filed by 1,426 Americans residing abroad, representing a total net income of \$19,842,890, and 425 returns were made by nonresident aliens representing income amounting to \$7,317,842.

Pooria Leads in Revenue.

Notwithstanding the large collections of income tax in New York City, the report shows that Pooria, Ill., again leads the country in the amount of internal revenue furnished the government. New York state, however, ranks ahead of Illinois in the column of states.

Pooria last year reported collections aggregating \$33,535,988. The greater portion of this amount, practically all of it in fact, came from the distilleries. The state of Illinois had collections amounting to \$30,761,828, while New York state reported collections amounting to \$62,176,783.

The total collections for the year for the country at large aggregated \$350,460,000. Distilled spirits produced \$153,062,851; fermented liquors, \$66,105,444; tobacco, \$79,743; and corporation taxes, \$48,127,730.

The districts in which the largest amounts of corporation tax were collected are: Second New York, \$3,582,040; first Illinois, \$3,332,408; first Pennsylvania, \$2,852,220; twenty-third Pennsylvania, \$2,701,067.

The five states showing the largest collections from this source are: New York, \$9,765,011; Pennsylvania, \$6,004,305; Illinois, \$4,293,949; Ohio, \$2,401,059; California, \$2,040,672.

Little from Old Tax.

In his report Commissioner Osborne decreed the fact that only \$1,325,219 was collected from oleomargarine taxes. He recommends a general revision of the old laws for the purpose of making the manufacturers better revenue producers.

He says that at the present time the cost of oleomargarine is far out of proportion as compared with the revenue obtained from the tax.

The report indicates a great falling off in the amount of distilled spirits produced during the year. A total of 174,611,445 gallons were produced in 1914, as against 185,335,383 in 1913. The production for the year last year was less than for any year since 1910. The withdrawals from bonded warehouses also decreased by about 4,000,000 gallons, although the amount of spirits now in the warehouses is greater than ever before.

The tobacco receipts showed an increase of over \$3,000,000 for the year.

PRESIDENT TO KEEP TROOPS IN COLORADO STRIKE ZONE.

Refusal of Governor to Accept Responsibility Leads Wilson to Decide to Hold Troops in State.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Because of the refusal of Gov. Ammons of Colorado to accept responsibility by requesting that all the federal troops in the strike districts be withdrawn, President Wilson today decided to await further developments before ordering the troops away. The troops were sent to the strike districts at Gov. Ammons' request.

At an hour's conference today with Seth Low, Patrick Gilday, and C. W. Miller, his new Colorado strike commission, the president outlined the history of his efforts to restore industrial peace in Colorado. It was the first time the members of the commission had been together.

The commission will formally organize tomorrow. It was said authoritatively tonight that Mr. Low would be chosen chairman.

The president named the commission prior to the settlement of the strike in order that it might be ready to act in case of any future disagreement.

WINS "PRETTIEST DIVORCEE."

Matthew Hanson, Grand Rapids Banker, to Wed Mrs. Blanche V. W. Berus New Year's Eve.

New York, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—New York's prettiest divorcee is to remarry. Announcement was made today that Mrs. Blanche Victoria Wolf Berus, soon hailed as "the prettiest girl that ever appeared in the county courthouse," whose final decree of divorce from Herman Berus was awarded less than four months ago, is to become the bride of Matthew Hanson, a banker of Grand Rapids, Mich., on New Year's eve. Mrs. Berus will have as her attendants her sister, Miss Hortense Wolf; her cousin, Miss Emily Wolf; Miss Hilda Hanson, and Mrs. R. V. Scheyer. The best man will be J. A. Scheuer of Chicago.

Appellate Court, Third District.

Decided, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Decisions were announced in the following cases in the Appellate court, third district, today, as follows:

Judge affirmed—Froese vs Chicago and Illinois Midland railway company; People ex rel. vs Lukens; O. H. Paddock Lumber company; Western Telegraph company; People's Bank of Bloomingdale, etc.; Cook, etc.; Neff vs Harwood-Barter Manufacturing company; Courtauk et al. vs Passow et al.

Decree affirmed—Swan vs Moore et al.; Wilson vs McVey et al.

Judge affirmed and remanded—Edwards, John A. Richert, chairman of the finance committee, withdrew the police protection given to him in the county office. The board referred the matter to the public safety committee for a special appropriation to disallow the application.

A request to raise the amount of M. Bartelme, assistant to the county court, to \$5,000 was denied.

Pay Day Cut.

The employes of Cook county received their December paychecks to buy Christmas presents will be about Dec. 20.

Notice was served on the

John A. Richert, chairman of the finance committee,

John A. Richert, chairman of the finance committee, who withdrew the police protection given to him in the county office. The board referred the matter to the public safety committee for a special appropriation to disallow the application.

First Congressman Since Nelson Dingell—Burial Sunday at

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—Services on Sunday will be given by Sereno E. Payne, for member of the house.

It will be the first time that the house has held a paying final tribute to a living in state in the half.

Not since Nelson Dingell's state funeral in 1899 has honored a member.

Resolutions passed to official Washington to the

Following the services in body will be taken to the

home of the dead rep-

house and senate committe

TENT COLONY FOUND

Frank Craig, Who AIDS Victims, Home

cumbs to the

Devere, Colo., Dec. 11.—37 years old, founder of the Brothman Relief home, died last night in his tent in the

body was found by nurses

was caused by tuberculosis

which brought Craig to

Columbus, O., seven years

led to the foundation of

which made him famous

United States.

OBITUARY

JOHN M. KEENEY died

at his residence, 2019 Trippe

was one of the pioneer groc-

ers northwest side of Chicago

store in Hermosa before he

moved to the city. Mr.

in the civil war as a mem-

ber of the 1st U. S. Infan-

try, and near Chicago for

years. He was an active

member of St. Paul Congregational

church, a member of Ulysses S. Grant

G. A. R., and served a

term of that post in 1913. He

his wife, Kate M. Keene

daughters. The funeral will

tomorrow at 2 p. m. from the

congregational church at No.

Belden avenues. Burial at

MRS. BLANCHE WO-

LITTLEFIELD, wife of Al-

field, secretary of the Little

McLoughlin company, died

his residence, 3223 Michigan

was the senior member of

Fuller, Smith & Co. with

Live Stock Exchange. He

born Feb. 23, 1857. He

of Englewood Lodge No. 6.

Funeral arrangements

completed.

FRED A. NASH, genera-

of the Chicago, Milwaukee

railroad and for many

in business, died in Om-

ingway, aged 66 years. In

Akron, O. He began his

as a freight brakeman in

DR. SAMUEL P. CHU-

the oldest graduate of

and also the oldest mem-

Phi Delta Fraternity, died

yesterday. He was 64 years

old. Funeral arrangements

completed.

WESLEY A. FULLER,

thirty-eight years engage-

stock commission busi-

ness in Chicago, died in

his residence, 3223 Michi-

gan, was the senior mem-

ber of Fuller, Smith & Co.

with Live Stock Exchange.

He was born in Englewood

Feb. 23, 1857. He died

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Funeral arrangements

completed.

SUES ACCUSERS FO-

Orlando E. Robinson

Caused Him to Be

cured False

Orlando E. Robinson

declaration to his \$100,000

pending in the Circuit court

E. Nottingham, Horace

Harry M. Wood, and Ben-

The declaration recites

fendants caused the con-

prosecuted on false chal-

lained. The declaration

COUNTY BOARD FIXES SALARIES

Commissioners to Get \$3,600,
Scully \$10,000, Horner
\$10,000, Ryan \$7,000.

DAY TO COUNSEL DENIED

The fourteen members of the county board will draw a yearly salary of \$3,600 during the four year term they have just started. This was decided yesterday by a unanimous vote of the board. It had been reported that the commissioners were in favor of raising their pay to \$10,000. The salary of Peter Reinberg as president of the county board was fixed at \$27,000 per year. The salaries of other county officials were fixed as follows: County Judge Thomas A. Scully, \$10,000 per year; Justice Horner, \$10,000 a year; Member of Board of Review J. Ryan, \$10,000 a year; Members of Board of Assessors Adam Wolf and William H. Weber, \$5,000 a year.

Vote Lawyer Out of Job

Lloyd S. Whitman was voted out of the \$1,000 job of special counsel for the committee of circuit court judges which is making up the schedule of employees for the various county offices. After his employment a request was sent to the board for a special appropriation of \$1,500. The vote to disallow the appropriation was unanimous.

A request to raise the salary of Mary M. Bartelme, assistant to judge of the juvenile court, to \$5,000 also was rejected.

Pay Day Dec. 20.

The employes of Cook county will receive their December pay checks in time to buy Christmas presents. The pay day will be about Dec. 20.

Notice was served on the county by Ald. John A. Richert, chairman of the council finance committee, that the city would withdraw the policemen now stationed in the county offices after Jan. 1. The board referred the matter of supplying substitutes for the policemen to its finance committee.

HOUSE TO HONOR PAYNE WITH A PUBLIC FUNERAL.

First Congressman So Honored Since Nelson Dingley Jr. in 1889—Burial Sunday at Auburn, N. Y.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—With solemn ceremony the house of representatives on Sunday will mourn the death of Sereno E. Payne, for thirty years a member of the house.

It will be the first time in fifteen years that the house has held a public funeral, paying final tribute to a dead member lying in state in the hall of the house. Not since Nelson Dingley Jr. was given a state funeral in 1889 has the house so honored a member.

Resolutions passed today invited all official Washington to the ceremony.

Following the services in the house the body will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., the home of the dead representative, by house and senate committee.

TENT COLONY FOUNDER DIES.

Frank Craig, Who Alived Tuberculosis Victims, Himself succumbs to the Malady.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 11.—Frank Craig, 37 years old, founder of the Craig Colony of Brother Relief here, died some time last night in his tent in the colony. His body was found by nurses today. Death was caused by tuberculosis, the disease which brought Craig to Colorado from Columbus, O., seven years ago and which led to the foundation of the philanthropy which made him famous throughout the United States.

OBITUARY.

JOHN M. KEENEY died on Thursday at his residence, 2019 Tripp avenue. He was one of the pioneer grocermen of the northwest side of Chicago, operating a store in Hermosa before that district was annexed to the city. Mr. Keeneys fought in the civil war as a member of the Thirteenth Indiana Infantry. He had resided in and near Chicago for twenty-eight years. He was an active member of the St. Paul Congregational church. He was a member of Ulysses S. Grant post No. 28, G. A. R., and served as commander of that post in 1913. He is survived by his wife, Kate M. Keeneys, and four daughters. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. from the St. Paul Congregational church at North Keele and Belmont avenues. Burial at Elmwood.

MRS. MARION WORTHINGTON LITTLEFIELD, wife of Arthur S. Littlefield, secretary of the Littlefield, Fry & McClelland company, died yesterday at Kenosha, N. C. When in Chicago she lived at the Congress hotel. Mrs. Littlefield was a native of Baltimore, Md., and came to Chicago with her husband shortly after their marriage in 1887. Besides her husband she leaves four sons. They are Arthur S. Jr., Raymond, Goodrich, and Worthington Littlefield. The body will be brought to Chicago and the funeral services will be held at Rosehill Tuesday.

WESLEY A. FULLER, for the last thirty-eight years engaged in the live stock commission business at the Union Stockyards in Chicago, died yesterday at his residence, 6329 Michigan avenue. He was the senior member of the firm of Fuller, Smith & Co., with offices in the Live Stock exchange. Mr. Fuller was born Feb. 25, 1857. He was a member of Englewood Lodge No. 630, A. F. & A. M. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

FRED A. NASH, general western agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad and for many years prominent in business, died in Omaha, Neb., yesterday at 68 years. He was born in Akron, O. He began his railroad career as a freight brakeman in 1867.

DR. SAMUEL P. CHURCH, said to be the oldest graduate of Trinity College and the oldest member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, died at Ithaca, N. Y., yesterday. He was 94 years old.

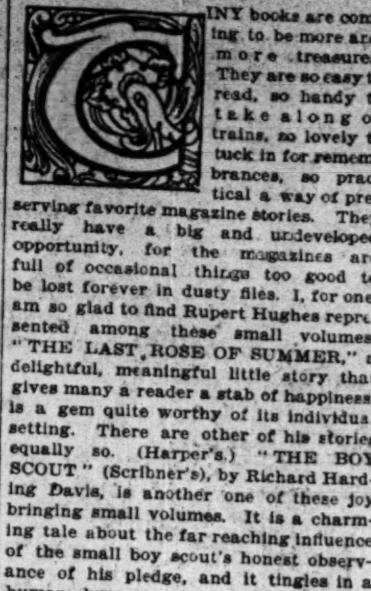
SUES ACCUSERS FOR \$100,000.

Orlando E. Robinson Says They Caused Him to Be Prosecuted Falsey.

E. Robinson yesterday filed a declaration in his \$100,000 damages suit pending in the Circuit court against Henry E. Nottingham, Horace C. Holloway, Harry M. Wood, and Benson F. Bartel. The declaration recites that the defendants caused the complainant to be prosecuted on false charges of having obtained \$1,000 by means of a confidence game.

BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE THEM

More Books Suitable to the Season.



JOHN TREVENA,
author of "SLEEPING WATERS."

A distinctive quality of style and matter marks the work of John Trevena, the Cornish novelist, whose books, "Granite," "Furze" "Wintering Hay," "Sleeping Waters," etc. all show deep insight into the phenomena of nature and sympathy with all aspects of life.

associations in the life of Britain's beloved queen of kindly heart and sound judgment. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

No man of letters of his generation was as fascinating or as beloved as Robert Louis Stevenson, and it is quite safe to predict an enthusiastic welcome for "THE CRUISE OF THE JANET NICHOLSON," the South sea diary published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For, though the diary is full of facts bordering on the tragic, it is a delightfully gay tale about the far-reaching influence of the small boy's heart and the joy of his girlhood and schoolroom, that it cannot help being one of those volumes that stamp itself forever on the memory of the impressionable young person. It is a worthy and serviceable stamp.

Quantities of writers, with X-ray intellects and without, have looked through the heads of various young men and young women and observed the agitations therein for the benefit of the throng of readers less expensively X-ray in their makeup, but few of these gifted divines have bothered to turn their powers upon some heads of interest just as well and thought machinery mayhap as intrical—the heads of our dog friends. In "MEMORIES" John Galsworthy has done his share toward correcting this omission.

It is a slim little sketch written a couple of years ago and reprinted and reprinted again with illustrations by Maud Earl, and the hero of it all is Chris, a small black cocker spaniel. Mr. Galsworthy has written with an intimate sympathy such as only a true friend of dogs could muster, in such fashion that he has made Chris very real alive to other readers of a similar kin. He ends his reminiscence with one of the most exquisitely tributes to be paid any one, and which has a special subtle applicability to its subject: "No stone stands over where he lies. It is on our hearts that his life is engraved." The drawings, of which there are many, several in color, are sympathetic in interpretation as the master. (Scribner's)

Gertiude Atherton in her intimate history, "CALIFORNIA," has wrought something more fascinating than some of her novels. She has put romance into the telling of her state's past and she has given it the clever treatment of a novel, and so made a very live thing out of the Golden state's career. From the geological beginning to the last phase one reads absurdly, rejoicing alike in the interesting matter of the record and the sprightly manner of its narration. Many quaint old illustrations add to the book's attractiveness. The book is more than history and more than fiction, alluring beyond either alone. (Harper's)

Instincts are apt to be tame and docile, carrying themselves across, oftentimes, merely by the glamour cast by the adjacency of great names. But here is one, an absolute exception to the rule, that is of the sort one aches to quote, but then arrives the difficulty of choosing, for on every page there is something so cleverly said, or so interestingly set off, or of such intrinsic value as to make it difficult to believe that there simply is no choosing. No better companion than the courts of Europe and no better intermediary between oneself and many of the great folk of yesterdays and today can be found than the author of this book. Of special and unique interest to us, of course, are American impressions which she relates with a youthful spirit and cleverness that make them seem quite as if written by one of today's color girls.

"BEASTS AND SUPERBEASTS," by H. H. Munro (John Lane company). According to the circular made and provided for the purpose of arousing an interest in this volume of short stories, its pages fairly twinkle with humor and wit.

The wit and humor, however, are wholly British, consequently an American reader can read it without danger of his dogs, like Peggoty's, flying in every direction.

"THE GREENSTONE DOOR," by William Satchell (MacMillan). The story, elaborately embellished with unpronounceable Indian names, words, and phrases, of the life of a certain youth, found among the natives of New Zealand and brought up by an important colonial, through happiness and tragedy, until he arrived safely in the harbor of love.

In an experience ranging from 1877 in our own country through to 1912 in Ireland, there is room for many interesting experiences to tell as assuredly they will and this charming woman with her black and humorous outlook on life. Her record of it is of the sort one aches to quote, but then arrives the difficulty of choosing, for on every page there is something so cleverly said, or so interestingly set off, or of such intrinsic value as to make it difficult to believe that there simply is no choosing. No better companion than the courts of Europe and no better intermediary between oneself and many of the great folk of yesterdays and today can be found than the author of this book. Of special and unique interest to us, of course, are American impressions which she relates with a youthful spirit and cleverness that make them seem quite as if written by one of today's color girls.

"THE TRAINING OF A SOVEREIGN," an abridged selection from "The Girlhood of Queen Victoria," contains the notations in the diary of the hours and England's throne between her 18th and 21st year, and Viscount Balfour has edited these revealing chapters of the daily duties, responsibilities and pleasures of one called to a high estate whose dominating thought was to fit herself to be, under God, a wise ruler of a mighty nation.

This introduction gives a résumé of contemporary history, biographical matter, and the progress of literature of the period. The journal itself throws new light on historical events, but affords an abundant insight into the character of the young queen in the making, who as monarch left such an indelible impress upon the life of one of the greatest peoples. It contains frank impressions, but no critical analysis of events in Victoria's life at Kensington and Windsor and of all those whom she had occasion to meet there.

The diary is written purely for her own pleasure, but previous to her away of the scepter was subject to the inspection of governess and mother. Thereafter its tone radically changes. No eye but her own was allowed to scan its descriptions and references, and until the talk of Lord Melbourne. Marked and tenacious is the young queen's admiration and affection for three very different natures—her uncle, King Leopold of the Belgians; Lord Melbourne, her government minister, who severely molded her character rather by their example than by precept and admonition. The daily entries in this journal tell their own tale—far from ennobling, but eminently truthful of the early occurrences and

Seraph and O'Brien Fell from Heaven.

BY ELIA W. PRATTIE.

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

ROBERT PARSONS, Elsie Parsons, Ph. D., is out with another book, "FEAR AND CONVENTIONALITY" (Putnam). In a long and misfortune and not worthy to wear time of wit and wisdom. The latest book this play boy of literature has written is a book of "DEMI-GODS" (Macmillan), and it has to do with one Patay McCann and his daughter, Mary, who wandered the roads of the world and took what they needed for their keep without worrying about property rights. With them went certain guardian angels, pupillists, tinkers, a seraph, a vixen, and one hard worked but very well loved ass. The latter is a creature of reflective disposition with certain ancient memories, and the author cannot resist the temptation to pry, now and then, into his mortal processes. He is a man at home with the psychology of angels, men, and damned ones. Indeed, the most original and most interesting story of all time is told in "FEAR AND CONVENTIONALITY." To illustrate her point she says: "I do not take a man's arm to go out to dinner, for example, because I am afraid of tripping over the threshold or falling downstairs, or even, in acknowledgment of weakness, as a gesture of propitiation. But by taking his arm I do raise up an apprehension that he will fall, and it is a barrier, overtly or covertly, to the sense of disquiet, slightly bright in this circumstance, of course, the difference in sex arouses. As a gesture of sex, taking a man's arm is a kind of inoculation against sex. It divorces sex from personality, and to render sex impersonal is, at times at least, to render it unalarmingly." Into all the conventionalities of sex Mrs. Parsons does not go, but chooses for discussion certain of the "more marked conventionalities between the sexes, due to sex apprehensiveness." Many of the conventionalities that she considers are disappearing, but for the reason she pays special attention to them. At the end of her book Mrs. Parsons gives several pages to citing her references. She must have done a tremendous amount of reading and research if she went through every one of the books recorded in these fifteen pages. There is always an audience for books such as Mrs. Parsons writes because subjects are discussed in them that are not always discussed in drawing rooms, though now-a-days there is hardly anything that is not discussed at social gatherings. The book is interesting, and its information curious. Its keynote will be found in this extract from the preface:

"Fear and shyness is a part of the state of fear of which man has ever lived in, but out of which he began some time ago to escape. Civilization might be defined indeed as the steps in his escape. What he now calls conventionality is that part of his system of protection against change which he has begun to examine, and his fear lessening, even to forego."

An interesting and curious book, though quite another way, is "THE GRAND TOUR IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY," by William S. Borden (Houghton, Mifflin Company). The author has drawn upon a great many books for his information. At the same time he has made repeated journeys and been a resident for several years on the continent of Europe and made himself familiar with practically every important place visited on the Grand Tour. By actual observation of old roads and mountain passes he has been able to realize the conditions under which one traveled in the generation preceding the French revolution. One does not have to go back to the days of the French revolution to read of singular modes of travel. Only a short time ago I picked up Charles Dickens' "American Note Books" and it did not seem possible that so short a time ago as when he visited this country things were as primitive as he records.

For instance, the vessel that he came over with was only 1,200 tons burden, a mere cockle shell on the ocean. His description of the way that little ship tossed and rolled is exceedingly funny. Mr. Mead begins the Eighteenth Century Travel, Trip and describes his visit to England in those days. He speaks of luxurious steamers that now make the run in less than an hour. They are not very luxurious unless changes have been made in the last two or three years. They are bound to be small, as big boats cannot be used but they are not dirty and ill appointed, as they were a century ago. There is no way that I have ever discovered that you can cross the channel in comfort except perhaps from New Haven to Dieppe.

That route they can have fatal large ships, but it is so much longer than the others that one sometimes takes the incident of the disagreeable contact when going the wrong way in case he left his prieces doors in purchasing the canaries and freezing them. He had too long known imprisonment himself to contemplate with calmness the sight of other created creatures. With this exquisitely poetical act, the man passed beyond the knowledge of the world which would have known him. Mrs. Lee has developed this theme beautifully, giving it a quaint old world touch.

Mrs. Lee has much felicity of expression and she uses this to make understandable those elusive and witty sympathies which men, women, life and thought which impel her to write. "To the House," "On the Jail Steps," "To the Dogs," "To Dickens," are all to be commended for their elusive charm and their admirable expression of the fugitive thought.

In his frank, authoritative, exceptionally complete, and captivating biography of "KING GEORGE OF GREECE" (McBride, Nast & Co.), Capt. Walter Christie, a Dane, through his able translation, A. G. Chater, has made a valuable contribution to the diplomatic and military histories of Hellas as well as to the personal memoirs of a monarch who, though of alien blood, retained the full confidence, admiration, and warm affection of his subjects throughout a reign covering half a century.

Noteworthy as a biography and an illuminating commentary on passing events of a reign remarkable alike for its length, its wisdom, and its humanity, this work of exceeding excellence will reward study and prove of inestimable value to those interested in the distinguished maker of a dynasty and in "the difficult and dangerous times of the rebirth of Greece."

It is not an easy task to have at one's finger tips the making of a happy afternoon for children. The busy little bodies have to be given something to do. The busy little fingers must be provided with work. It is a rare mother who has time to remember clever suggestions for amusing her children. For that reason mothers everywhere will welcome a tiny book overflowing with good ideas for making a long afternoon short for the youngsters. Ellye Howell Glover has put down for easy reference all sorts of little amusements in her "DAME CURTSEY'S BOOK OF GAMES FOR CHILDREN" (A. C. McClurg & Co.).

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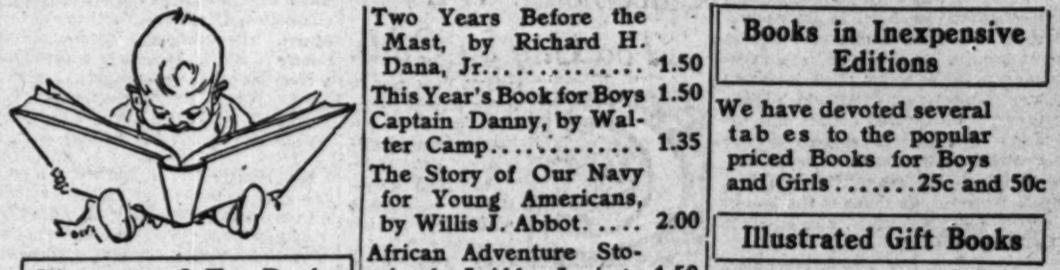
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BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE THEM

Miss Amy Lowell as an Imagiste Poet.

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

RADIMES who are sensitive to titles will be, to say the least, somewhat put to it when they discover the title of Miss Amy Lowell's new book of verse to be "SWORD BLADES AND POPPY SEEDS." This may appear at first glance to be more whimsicality, like "The Peacock and the Copper Moon," or more madness like Miss Stein's "Tender Buttons," but investigation proves that Miss Lowell had a definite idea indeed when she selected this particular piece of nomenclature.

Her initial poem, which is a long one, tells of a certain old collector who dealt in curios, chief among which were sword blades and poppy seeds. In other words, he is really a vendor of words and ideas. Some of which are the sword blades such as the brave wield in combat, awaking men from sluggish drowsiness, and others, downrightness itself — fair dreams and intoxications in which the soul may dwindle far from all realities.

Having thus deduced her meaning, Miss Lowell divides her book of poems into parts, the first being "Sword Blades," the second "Poppy Seeds." That the division appears to the reader to be somewhat arbitrary does not, perhaps, particularly matter. Let each poem rest upon its own merit without regard to classification.

One finds in them a fluid line in plain rhythm, a vivid perception conveyed to the reader by means of singularly well selected words and phrases, a delicate balance making unexcelled by any American poet, and a tenor, almost religious love of beauty. Miss Lowell has a catholic taste in the selection of subjects and a power of describing details which is the equal of any writer in the field.

She attacks her verse as right singers do their song, with a positive sense of exaltation, and seems to the reader like one who, long in restraint, awakens to the possession of a delightful talent and exults in the exercise of it.

To say that there are no commonplace or unsatisfactory poems in the book would be going too far. "Cyclists," for example, is exasperating in its incompleteness and ineptitude, and there are other poems with which the admirers of Miss Lowell might have dispensed, but the book is stimulating and enchanting. The note is, however, the intent beauty, the achievement shows patience and skill, the study of good masters, and is without doubt the expression of an intense and curious personality, expressing itself in richly colored phrases and slow sweeping rhythms. (The Macmillan company.)

In the old days when stately troubadours went from castle to castle, singing the glories of the great houses they visited, and no doubt putting to sleep many a noble lord whose decent and prowess was being celebrated, there used to follow a humble but vastly enterprising jongleur, with a bag o' tricks, and it was his business to turn out his bag and work his legerdemain for the entertainment of the bored nobles. It probably never occurred to the troubadour that his performance was also the emptying of a bag o' tricks with his main for his bag and his ideas for instant profit.

Such indeed was the case. It was true then, and a thousand times more true now, that the troubadour may sing of what he pleases; that no tradition hampers him; that he may travel far and know and like many kinds of men, and that his swift impressions are often what is most valued in his poetical product.

To the true lover of poetry it is a thrilling moment when some new poet, some familiar and much regarded one, opens his bag, by means of a new book, and reveals his wonders before eager eyes. Personally I am much moved on such occasions.

Take, for example, Miss Harriet Monroe's new book of poetry, called "YOU AND I." It contains many poems quite familiar, such as that curious and discerning sketch, "The Hotel," and the exceedingly modern and feeling "The Turbine." It has a record of the things she has seen—Peking, Moscow, the Arctic desert, the high Sierras, the Hetch-Hetchy valley, the Grand canyon, Lake Louise, Panama. How well and appreciatively she has seen them the poems extract from them the essential quality. These poems abound in appropriate lines, drawn from the strength and the facility of Miss Monroe's power of reciting and recording impressions.

Personally, however, I am even more attracted to those spontaneous poems which spring from the heart and are the evidence of quiet, deep flowing love, or of that peace in solitude which is the mark of the full grown mind. Such songs are "The Inner Silence," "In Tuolumne Meadows," I had almost said inevitable—love songs "For a Child," "Pain," three beautiful, and the profoundly moving "The Shadow Child." The last named poem seems to me not only exquisite and full of tears but to be the most touching poem that ought to be in every American schoolroom. Every book that teaches what is vital and true and really beautiful in American verse.

Here is a lovely thing, as wild as a gull, which must be quoted:

THE WORLD OF PFT.
How wild, how wilful, weird that life should be!
That the insatiate rock dared dream of me,
And take to bursting out and burgeoning.
Oh, long ago ye ho!
And wounding great! How stark and strange it should be.
That he should be.

O, my God, a rigmarole of glee,
That first should startle and leave alone and
that, awing, and shake the deeps with terror,
O, far away so hoy!

What monye names what arrogant disease,
That's not original and exhilarating thing?

One notice that however much we call for brevity's sake cubist poetry, she writes the old kind. For which the gods of rhythm and delight, of sanity and sweetness, be ever praised. May she never depart from the path in which the masters walked! (Macmillan company.)

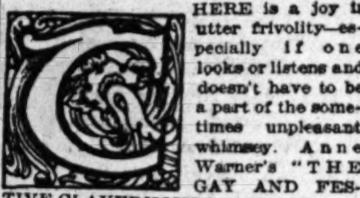
A new edition of "LIFE IN A GARIBOLDON TOWN," by Lieut. Elise, is just published in 1904 and immediately suppressed by the German government. The present edition has a foreword by Theodore Dreiser and an introduction by Arnold White which gives it an air of newness. It was a happy thought to release this book at this time, and it is likely to repeat its first success.



J. BERESFORD author of
"THE HOUSE IN DEMETRIUS ROAD"

ONE of the most talented of the young English novelists is J. D. Beresford, whose "Jacob Stahl" showed him a realist to be dealt with. His latest romance, "The House in Demetrius Road," is in another vein, but equally interesting.

Claverhouse Was Too Gay by Odds.



FIVE CLAVERHOUSE" (Little, Brown & Co.) is as frivolous as literature dare be, and for its very pranks it is enjoyable. The Hon. Ernest Claverhouse took it into his erratic head to dispose of his earthly affairs before his death by killing quite dead the love which the pretty Miss Wythe bore him. He might have gone in after him with the knowledge that he would meet with a similar fate, as the mystics assure us is the reward for true love. But, being a gentleman, and conscious that he wouldn't be much of a reward either in life or death for such a charming young lady as Miss Wythe, he generously undertakes to dispense her affection. The methods he takes are original and effective. He makes an unbearable nuisance of himself, flirts outrageously with the attractive daughter of the neighborhood rector, imports the actress wife of his valet to make love to, and altogether proves himself a churl who can't reach triumph. Miss Wythe sits and sighs. Providence that she has escaped an unhappy fate.

For some unaccountable reason the Hon. Ernest is unable to die as the renowned physician had promised. After he has accomplished the one thing he wanted to do before he left the world, he finds that living isn't pleasant and dying is incomprehensibly slow. He has killed Miss Wythe's love for him in the hope that she will accept his impeccable cousin. She refuses to be disposed of in that way, however, and enters a sisterhood. The cousin, unmercifully dies, and the Hon. Ernest discovers that, though a rascally assistant, his slight ailment had been mistaken for his cousin's malady. In a characteristic fit of rage he decides to bring to life again the love which he has been in such pains to put to death. He persuades Miss Wythe to renounce her vows and to accept his cynical hand and heart.

It's fun for the reader, but it must have been ghastly for Miss Wythe!

Daddy Long-Legs was not the only benefactor who found recompence and joy in the care of an institution child. In "LOOKING AFTER SANDY" (Harper & Brothers), Mrs. M. L. Jackson has recorded her willing service and her perfect devotion, and when the little 11 year old girl was again homeless because of the tardiness of her benefactor in making her will Sandy considered that it wasn't quite the right thing to spoil a person's first day in heaven by being a weepy sinner.

No American artist is more prominent in the intellectual art movement than Mr. Henry Ranger. He long since took a decided stand in the tonal school and backed it up by his subject and technique. Mr. Rooley M. Bell has compiled a series of opinions he secured from the artist and with the title "ART TALKS WITH RANGER" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) has expressed with modest yet decided conviction his artistic creed from that of the other schools of painting. There is a freshness and vigor in the way he states his case which invites the reader's attention even if they do not convince him.

The series of books on the cathedrals of France, the most exhaustive in print, which the pen of Elsie Whittle Rose and the camera of Vide Hunt Francis have done quite creditably, is completed by the two volumes "THE CATHEDRALS OF NORTHERN FRANCE" (Putnam's Sons). These two volumes have a special significance at this time when the savagery of war has destroyed or defaced so many beautiful cathedrals in Belgium and France. Most of the structures herein described are, happily, outside the zone of hostilities, the localities concerned being Champagne, the Nivernais, Maine, Laval, Normandy, and the British Isles.

Not only are the cathedrals of various schools of architecture described, but we have, as in the other volumes, the history and legends clustering about the route taken and pictures of the author and his charming "Betty."

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Increased helter-skelter travel on the elevated railroads and limited space in our cities demands three and five car trains to be increased by one car each. Mr. Quan says,

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Genius of Della Robbia Explained.

BY HERBERT CANTON.

"Della ROBBIA" is the subject of volume III. of the admirable Princeton monographs in art and archaeology. It is the work of Allan Marquand, professor of art and archaeology at Princeton, and is not only a book of beauty for any library but is a valuable contribution to our exact knowledge of that gifted and altogether charming figure of the early renaissance. The book is arranged in chronological order so that we may easily follow the development of Luca's genius, together with interesting related documents and a valuable bibliography. Some of the material is now first published, including reproductions of Luca's work, as well as documents, and a wise caution has been followed in attribution. A final chapter includes a considerable list of work in the manner of Luca ascribed to him, but with insufficient evidence or erroneous.

Prof. Marquand is to be congratulated upon his scholarship and the Princeton press on the very admirable choice of the book.

The promise of succeeding volumes on Andrea della Robbia, Giovanni della Robbia, and the Robbia school is most welcome. There is too little art literature of this sound and rewarding character.

The genius of the Della Robbias especially as expressed in the grave and lovely work of Luca deserves the greater acquaintance of American artists and lovers of art. The serene and gracious spirit of Luca's work is especially acceptable at a moment when the aesthetic impulse in plastic forms, in painting, in music, in literature, is so often strained and hectic. (Princeton University Press.)

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC has written an interesting commentary on this celebrated historical document, "THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY." The text is published with colored reproductions of the tapestry which it explains and the whole makes a thin volume entitled "The Book of the Bayeux Tapestry."

Mr. Belloc disposed of the traditional theory that the tapestry was made by the wife of William the Conqueror and her ladies and shows the time of its making a hundred years later than Hengist. The argument is based largely on the fashions in armor, shields, etc., just as we should know, as Mr. Belloc reminds us, that a picture of a man in a top hat did not precede the French revolution.

Of the charm of the tapestry Mr. Belloc, leaving his office of historian for the moment to take of critic, says: "When a man first sees the tapestry as he has immediate impression and his most vivid one is the impression occasionally but rarely produced by 'Some perfect architectural relief—an impression of liveliness, an atmosphere of life, a sense of action and movement for his imagination. I see that in the Bayeux Tapestry."

"ADMIRABLE CRICHTON" is a remarkable book on that celebrated historical document, and the almost as familiar is J. M. Barrie's dramatic entertainment which so convincingly demonstrates the fact that social equality is a myth—a phantom chased even to a lonely Isle where natural ability instead of family distinction creates leadership, to be swiftly resigned for the old order when society's rulership again is in the ascendant. The famous Scotch novelist's plays lend themselves as readily to striking illustration as to stage production, with a capital figure made prominently. The plot concerns the man who loves a girl and leaves her, loves another and marries her, who in turn likewise loves another other than her husband, is killed, when he returns to the first girl and acknowledges his son. "Thracian Sea" is the race horse that discovered freedom for every one by killing the bridle at the most happily opportune time. (Macmillan.)

"ADmirable Crichton" is a practical handbook dealing with all the important topics which the present war and an explanation of the forces that made it inevitable. It is intended for popular reading and is absolutely impartial. \$1.75 net.

"THRAZIAN SEA," a novel by John Huston, who in the introduction styles himself as a Socialist—one not altogether negligible both as a poet and as a practical man of his hands." The book purports to be a social document, in which the word "passion" pronounced always with a capital letter, is most prominent. The plot concerns the man who loves a girl and leaves her, loves another and marries her, who in turn likewise loves another other than her husband, is killed, when he returns to the first girl and acknowledges his son. "Thracian Sea" is the race horse that discovered freedom for every one by killing the bridle at the most happily opportune time. (Macmillan.)

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Books Seasonable for Holiday Giving.

BY MARY F. STEEL.

EARLY three hundred short stories and anecdotes concern the childhood and young manhood of the Little Corporal and over six hundred heroic bearing on his years of war fare, warlike, an edition, and final arrangement, form "THE STORY LIFE OF NAPOLEON." For this continuous or progressive biography published by the Century company, Wayne Whipple has culled his material from reasonably famous sources, from sources quite out of reach of the ordinary student and it throws into bold relief a character in which "expediency took the place of truth," a colossal mind dominating a frail body, an inflexible will behind the flashing eye which caused all men to tremble.

The book portrays the Man of Destiny of contradictions gathered into one coherent masterpiece, as the boy commander, the young man, the despotic ruler, the king, the indulgent brother, the adoring yet passionate and jealous husband, the affectionate, playful father, the strict army disciplinarian, the ruthless victor, the disillusioned captive, and patient sufferer. A life is drawn that shows sadness nestling at its heart—the inevitable result of disappointment in his beloved Corsica, the unfaithfulness of his wife, and the failure of his life addition to bequeath world rulership to coming generations of his own flesh and blood.

This volume paints clear and telling and voluminous pictures of this man of opportunity, greater in victory, greater in defeat, "who saw only the right, of might, and never gained the vision of the might of right."

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In the FIELD of LITERARY ENDEAVOR

Germany as World Master—Bernhardi.

BY BURTON RAS JOE.

EDWARD FRIEDRICH VON BERNHARDI, author of the widely discussed book, "Germany and the Next War," has written a new book. In it he attacks the policy and ability of

the German chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, and by inference criticizes the

whole of Germany's foreign policy.

According to the book, Germany's aim

should be to acquire the supremacy of

Europe and the Mediterranean and then

abandon her allies, give up her naval

supremacy, disarm her fleet; and to

abandon France and to dominate North

Africa and Asia Minor as well as continental Europe.

International treaties should be disregarded when the national existence is at stake, the book says, and declares wars are necessary for the progress of the human race, peace is biologically and morally impossible, and the peace movement is a sign of racial degeneration in any nation that advocates it.

The book is published this week by

the George H. Doran company. It is

advised by its translator, J. Ellis Barker,

"British as Germany's Vassal," and is

probably the most incisive and out-

spoken political book ever written and

published in Germany.

Although the book was written one

year ago, Bernhardi forecast Germany's

plan of campaign against the triple emperors

in the side of Germany and Austria, and predicted the diminishing of the great English navy by repeated excursions of surface raiders from their supposedly

solid position near Wilhelmshaven.

Gen. Bernhardi calls the Germans the

"world's civilians" and the word "kun-

ter" occurs as many as four times on a

page. He declares that owing to the

commercial expansion of Germany, colo-

nial expansion is necessary, and that

the aim of the war should be to cripple

Germany in order that Germany may seize English coalitions and

certain wealthy colonies of England,

France, and Belgium.

—

The peace movement, he says, has

gained its greatest influence because

it is supported by powerful private and

especially by large capitalist interests.

There is no real antagonism between the

United States and Germany.

The question of peace and war.

The United States have conquered their

independence and unity on the field of battle

and they have acquired a great heritage of glory, self-consciousness, and liberty.

At present the United States have

many competitors but no enemies. Their

relations with England are secured by

community of language, not of race.

Their differences with Japan cannot end

danger their vital interests should it come

to war. The natural wealth of the country makes the Americans independent of foreign states. Under these circumstances it is only natural that the Americans look upon the peace movement with suspicion for peace can only mean stagnation. "We must call them back from impeding the development of the country and the upsetting of the money market."

Germany is in a totally different position.

Since the collapse of the ancient

German empire the German nation has

had to fight against its enemies.

It has wrested from the Slavs the territories in the east, and today the Slavonic flood

bets against its frontier with renewed hostility.

Toward the west and south the Germans

had to defend themselves against the Latin nations and to preserve their

political independence during centuries of war, without being able to discern the hostility of the fanatical French.

The more recent political and economic development of Germany is a last effort to make England also our chief bitter enemy. History has taught us that a state which is in Germany's position can preserve that

position only by sword in hand."

Gen. Bernhardi's criticism of the Kaiser is contained in the following: "The insufficiency of leading statesmen can easily be explained. We find that the most eminent men, possessed of the best judgment and the strongest character, are certainly not always called to direct the policy of the state. Favoritism and personal bias are mostly a decisive part in the Chancellor."

Of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's abilities, Gen. Bernhardi has this criticism among others: "He has expressed the opinion that continual reliance upon Germany's army while negotiating would more long involve Germany in differences with all the world. If that opinion is founded on his conviction it would show that he does not understand the very elements of foreign policy. Reliance on our military power is the only means whereby we can obtain what we require without war. Respect of our armed forces will cause our opponents to be cautious in dealing with Germany."

For international treaties he says: "It is important to observe that international law is applicable only to certain specific cases, and that arbitration treaties are concluded only with regard to certain closely defined eventualities. It follows that in international disputes the legal position, as a rule, is very uncertain."

Besides, frequently disputes do not admit questions of formal right or law, but questions of biological and moral right, which may stand in contradiction to formal right and justice. For instance, Belgium possesses by formal right the Congo state. However, as that state does not do any civilizing and colonizing work in that country, but only exploits it, it has lost the moral right to its possession. Hence the question arises whether from a higher human point of view Justice Belgium should be allowed to enjoy the continued possession of the Congo state, especially as she has in no way fulfilled the international obligations regarding which she had undertaken."

As the law of humanity, the general law of nature, which is true, can never be codified, stands higher than all the agreements based on formal law. It follows that international agreements have only a limited validity. They are valid only as long as broadly speaking the circumstances under which they have been concluded remain unchanged.

No state can be expected to risk its existence for the sake of a formal treaty to which it has been a party if it can maintain its existence by disregarding it. A classical example is the treaty of Tilsit. Herein lies another reason for the growing insecurity of international

law, and no further proofs are needed to show that only very few international disputes, and only quite unimportant ones, can be solved by an appeal to justice, by arbitration.

The progress of civilization and the closer economic relations among nations, many assert, create constantly increasing common interests among nations and should tend to make wars impossible. The abolition of war should further become probable through the progress of time.

"These ideas, which, in Treitschke's words, come to the front only in time when nations become soft and decadent, have obtained such importance during the last few years that even governments have allowed themselves to be influenced by them. It is noteworthy that, owing to the pressure of public opinion, President Taft has gone so far as actually to propose the conclusion of general arbitration treaties.

"In Germany the desire to preserve the peace, since 1871, exerted an unfavorable influence upon foreign policy. The desire for peace has created a political situation in Germany which I cannot consider favorable to the country. The desire to preserve the peace, which is always placed in the foreground in Germany, seems to justify our faint hearted peace policy. To support such views can only do harm and is likely to lame public opinion."

"We must strenuously combat the peace propaganda. War must regain its moral justification and its political significance in the eyes of the public. It is necessary that its high significance as a powerful promoter of civilization should become generally recognized. We must learn to understand that economic and individual interests alone may not be the decisive factor in the truly civilized state. We must recognize that the most valuable treasures of a nation are not material, but moral; that it is necessary to make sacrifices and to suffer in the interests of a great cause; that sacrifice and suffering are more precious than enjoyment. In short, we must become convinced that a war fought for an ideal or fought with the intention of maintaining one's position in the world is not a barbaric act, but the highest expression of true civilization; that war is a political necessity, and that it is fought in the interest of biological, social, and moral principles."

Wars are enabling because small minded men are swamped in the greatness of the movement. The nations and states are at their greatest when fighting with their whole strength for liberty, independence, and honor. Only in states which calculate with the possibility of war will the character of the nation possess that energy which enables them to develop their moral and mental forces to the highest degree."

"War has its ideal side and peace has its beauty. At the same time peace is no blessing if it lasts too long, especially if its maintenance has to be paid for with the abandonment of the national ideals. Such a peace dishonors a nation, and thus endangers its vital interests. The book—which is published by Scribner's—is recommended to all critics and critics of critics.

G. LOWES DICKINSON has yielded to much persuasion and permitted a number of his letters embodying impressions of India, China, Japan, and America to be printed, choosing, with some depreciation, the title "APPEARANCES," meaning thereby that he judged hastily, as a traveler might (Doubleday, Page & Co.). The reluctance which Mr. Dickinson felt to the re-publication of these letters, which had first appeared in the English Review and the Manchester Guardian, arose from the fact that he realized that he had written with some asperity, and that he did not care to have the evidences of his irritation most carefully studied of him. The book is a valuable addition to the library of any who are interested in the history and character of the man.

"Charles Darwin proved that nature is ruled by an unceasing struggle for existence, by the right of the stronger, and that this struggle, in its apparent cruelty, brings about a selection, eliminating the weak and the unwholesome. That great naturalist has shown that only those types survive the struggle for existence which possess the most favorable conditions.

"In such times money becomes all powerful, and character is of little value. The more deeply we penetrate into his story the more clearly we recognize that peace is the normal and the desirable state, but that wars are required from time to time in order to cleanse the moral atmosphere."

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Criticism Is Defined by a Noted Critic.

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

MORE liberal and genial commentary on the widely discussed book, "Germany and the Next War," has written a new book. In it he attacks the policy and ability of

the German chancellor, Von Bethmann Hollweg, and by inference criticizes the

whole of Germany's foreign policy. The

book is published this week by the

George H. Doran company. It is

advised by its translator, J. Ellis Barker,

"British as Germany's Vassal," and is

probably the most incisive and out-

spoken political book ever written and

published in Germany.

Although the book was written one

year ago, Bernhardi forecast Germany's

plan of campaign against the triple emperors

in the side of Germany and Austria, and predicted the diminishing of the great English navy by repeated excursions of surface raiders from their supposedly

solid position near Wilhelmshaven.

Gen. Bernhardi calls the Germans the

"world's civilians" and the word "kun-

ter" occurs as many as four times on a

page. He declares that owing to the

commercial expansion of Germany, colo-

nial expansion is necessary, and that

the aim of the war should be to cripple

Germany in order that Germany may seize

English coalitions and certain wealthy

colonies of England, France, and Bel-

BRYAN EXPLAINS STAND ON LIQUOR AND SUFFRAGE

Will Say in Commoner He Favors Them as State Issues and Tells Why.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Declaring some of the Democratic editors of the country have misinterpreted his stand in favor of prohibition and woman's suffrage, Secretary of State Bryan in an editorial in the forthcoming issue of the Commoner, given to the press today, wants it understood he does not favor these measures as national enactments, but by the different states.

The secretary of state presents his belief that state rights but that his hostility to the liquor business is great enough to cause him to vote for either amendment, national prohibition or women's suffrage, if they are submitted as federal acts.

Bryan Explains Stand.

"There is no reason to believe," Mr. Bryan says, "that a prohibition amendment or a suffrage amendment would be ratified by three-fourths of the states even if it obtained a two-thirds vote of the houses. Believing in both women's suffrage and abolition of liquor traffic, I would vote for either amendment if submitted, but the time does seem opportune for submission of either of these amendments."

A national contest for either amendment would simply divert attention from other issues upon which the people are ready to act, without advancing the cause of women's suffrage or the prohibition movement.

"These questions are, however, at issue in states, and as a Democrat I am interested in seeing the party take the moral side of both questions. If the Democratic party takes the side of the brewer, the distiller, and saloonkeeper it will lose many of its best members and it will draw to itself the worst element of the Republican party—and the Democratic party cannot afford to invite an element that prides itself for strict adherence to principles of government and the nation's welfare."

"The more we have of that element the more difficult it will be to draw to us those whose presence gives strength to a party and whose voice and example increase its numbers."

Advises on Party Course.

"The Democratic party cannot be killed, even by association with so contaminating an influence as the liquor interests, but why should the party allow itself to be debauched and disgraced?"

"It would take a decade or more to remove the odium that representatives of the triple curse—the saloon, the gambling hall, and the brothel—will bring upon the party if they are allowed to dictate its policy. The result of the liquor fight in the late campaign is full of warning—if the Democratic party fails to heed this warning to it it does so at its own peril."

BRITISH DRIES HOLD OWN. Make No Gains, However, in Elections in British Dominion of New Zealand.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Prohibitionists failed to register any gains in the New Zealand elections yesterday. A special cablegram to the Times bearing this news added that the "drys" retained the twelve districts they already controlled. The interest in the elections was completely overshadowed by the public's preoccupation in the war.

DOCTORS BALK; CHILD DIES. Milwaukee Man, Out of Work, Applies to Police, but Ambulance Comes Too Late.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—Frederick Smythe is a carpenter and out of work. With his wife and family he lives in a basement. The baby early this morning became sick. Doctors refused assistance, it is said, and Smythe applied to the police. An ambulance was sent for the child. Smythe saw the ambulance coming, wrapped the baby up, and walked out to meet it. The child died in his arms.

HYMAN & COMPANY
STATE & WASHINGTON STS.
55 YEARS IN CHICAGO

J.N. Matthews
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

Stylish Warm Coats At a Price

Every one is looking for bargains now—but price is not the only consideration.

Keeping out the cold is very necessary, of course. Equally important on the wearer is the demand to be well dressed as well as warmly dressed.

A Coat Like This Does Both

Only \$25 Today Cost Wall Worth One-Half More

Made of high grade dressy corduroy, belted, fur collared and lined throughout.

Black, Navy, Russian Green, Brown

Other Coats at \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$30, \$35

All Waists Now Half Price

All Suits and Dresses Greatly Reduced

This Coat \$25 Today

WOMAN CLEARED OF 'POISON PEN'

Mrs. McCready Then Is Taken to Detroit Hospital in Collapse.

JURY OUT THREE HOURS

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.—[Special.]—A noisy demonstration occurred among the spectators in Judge Tuttle's court today when the jury in the "poison pen" case freed Mrs. Margaret McCready from her confinement in the hospital where, it is said by her physicians, she will be compelled to remain for some weeks.

Jury Out Three Hours.

The jurors were in deliberation a little less than three hours. When it began to whisper around the corridors that a disagreement was probable, Mrs. McCready suffered a nervous collapse and was attended by physicians.

It is said that the jury stood eight to four for acquittal on the first ballot and eleven to one on each succeeding vote until the last one.

Neither James Clark nor Mrs. Eva Winegar, star witnesses for the prosecution, were in court when the verdict was announced.

Nearly every one connected with the "poison pen" case, except Mrs. McCready, accused of writing the letters, came in for a lashing in the closing arguments in the trial.

Assails the Press.

District Attorney Clyde L. Webster assailed Mrs. Kilian and the newspaper men.

"Because Mrs. Winegar is homely," said the district attorney, "she is the one the newspapers would have us dislike, because Mrs. Kilian, who has been presenting herself before the jury every day, because she is pretty and the friend of the accused, her testimony is to be believed."

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"It would take a decade or more to remove the odium that representatives of the triple curse—the saloon, the gambling hall, and the brothel—will bring upon the party if they are allowed to dictate its policy. The result of the liquor fight in the late campaign is full of warning—if the Democratic party fails to heed this warning to it it does so at its own peril."

Mandel Brothers will remodel your old jewelry

Almost every family has a number of pieces of jewelry—old keepsakes, perhaps—that are out of style, maybe broken or "worn out," but which could be remodeled and thus given extensive value.

Bring in the old chains, old rings, old lockets, etc.

and we will point out the splendid possibilities in their transformation. All repair work ordered by December 18 will be completed and delivered by Christmas eve.

First floor.

Free trimming service

now at command of patrons making purchases in our fifth floor millinery section. Hats trimmed free, if hat and trimmings are bought here.

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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, SPORTING,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY.

T & Co.

Friends

e Frocks

rls
50, \$5

**FARM LOANS PAID
IN INSTALLMENTS**

A POPULAR PLAN

**Insurance Companies Meet
Much of Demand for Rural
Credits on Easy Terms.**

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
Suppose John Smith is a farmer who owns 100 acres of land. He is 32 years old and in good health. He wants to borrow \$1,000.

Because he is just starting out on his own hook he is afraid it will be difficult for him to pay back the whole \$1,000 at the end of three or even five years. What he would like is some plan under which he could pay a certain amount yearly and arrange matters so that, in case of his death, the balance of the debt would be canceled.

In Germany and in France the cooperative loan associations make it easily possible for him to do exactly what he wants. But the law here will not be canceled in case of death. Because of the lack of such cooperative loan societies in the United States there has been much talk of establishing some form of rural credit under the direction of the government in Washington.

Such a plan would doubtless require a large addition to present official machinery for the purpose of passing on such loans and collecting the installments as they come due.

Large Organization Required.

Now, it is suggested that some of the great life insurance companies in this country already are investing millions of dollars each year in farm loans. They also have the machinery already in operation for passing on the security for farm loans and for collecting the installments to be paid, which would cover both principal and interest of such loans.

Suppose, for instance, that John Smith, the farmer who owns 100 acres of land, wishes to borrow \$1,000 to be repaid in installments of \$100 a year.

How the Plan Works Out.

The payments would work out in this way:

Amount of loan	\$1,000
Length of term of loan—years	18
Rate of interest—per cent.	6%
Annual payment	\$60

Amt. of principal

Total annual payment	\$60.00
Int. at 6% per cent.	\$3.60
still unpaid	\$56.40

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Episcopal Church to Care for Young Men.

BY THE REV. W. E. NORTON,
OMELLESS young men in Chicago
are cared for and under the care
of the Protestant Episcopal church. The plan has been

worked out in connection with the associate charities and the department of health, under which the municipal lodging houses are regulated.

The place has been selected and arrangements made with the exception of the signing of the lease. When this is done announcement of the place will be made. It is enough now to say that the place is on West Madison street, not far from the Episcopal cathedral of St. Peter and Paul. It will accommodate from 100 to 150 men. No reference will be made to their religious affiliations.

Bishop W. T. Toll is chairman of the committee. Other members are the Rev. J. M. McGinnis, the Rev. H. G. Swain, the Rev. W. E. Norton, and the Rev. St. John Thomas. The plan was started at a meeting of the church club, and immediately received the endorsement of those present. Since then the committee has worked out the details.

All of the parishes in the deanery, about sixty in number, are expected to take an offering for the purpose tomorrow. On



BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS

LOYALTY" will be the subject of the address to be given by the Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Michigan, at the Sunday Evening Club in Orchestra hall tomorrow.

Preceding the service an organ recital will be presented by Edgar A. Nelson. John B. Miller will sing "Fear Not, O Israel," by Buck, as the offertory. The scripture reader will be Frank H. Armstrong, one of the trustees of the club.

BRIGHT SAYINGS of the CHILDREN

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's saying printed. The stories may be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. Address Bright sayings to Aunty Bee, "Tribune," Chicago.



One day when Estella Bell, aged 3, was playing she came upon a toad. She instantly climbed on something near by. When her father asked her if she was afraid she said: "O, no; I was just trying to fool the toad."

MARY MARION CROSBY,
Three Oaks, Mich.

The Tribune Cook Book By Jane Eddington

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with current market materials and are indorsed by her.

Spanish Lamb Chops.

O meat devotees the lamb chop is one of the most appetizing of all dishes, and Jane is astoundingly cheap in price, considering that hardly more than a year ago 50 and 55 cents a pound was charged for it in many shops. Today butchers of the highest grade will sell it on special days, and some every day, for 15 cents a pound for the best. It is likely to be one of the leaders on meat counters now, there being a considerable number of the better cuts of meat at present price, probably under 20 cents a pound.

Spanish Lamb Chops (southern unprinted recipe, given by a person of part Spanish blood).—One pound of English chops, one cup of bread soaked in milk and then ground fine, one pimento cut in small strings, salt and pepper and egg to bind. Make the stuffing of all these latter ingredients, divide it into as many parts as there are chops, roll a chop around each part, and fasten with toothpick, almost cover with water, and bake from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. The chops should be cut rather thin, so that they will bake in this time. When they are done the liquid should be sufficiently reduced to form a nice sauce for them.

Monday the clergy and a committee of men from the various parishes are to meet at the church room in the Heyworth building to hear the report of the committee and apportion the work of caring for the homeless young men.

The general plan is for a group of four parishes to care for the men on two days of the week, thus distributing the work of the sixty parishes over the month. Not only will the parishes provide the expenses of maintaining the lodgings, but to provide breakfasts and supper. It is also to be considered an essential part of the plan for the clergy and the committee of men to become personally acquainted with the young men and try to find a way for their future employment.

The arrangement for the church to take the young men was suggested by the city authorities. These young men have been hitherto assigned to the Dawes hotel, and it is felt to be better to care for the young men in a separate group and the older men in groups than to mix them. If other denominations desire to cooperate in the municipal housing charity they will be given a certain group of the needy to care for.

* * *

At the Ministers' Meetings.

Speakers and subjects at the various ministers' meetings next Monday will be as follows:

BAPTIST: An intercessory prayer service to be led by the Rev. F. B. Neal. Meets in the Masonic temple at 10:30.

CONGREGATIONALIST: Co-convenor Peter Hoffman will speak on "Safety First." Meets in the Masonic temple at 10:30.

DISCIPLES: The Rev. Arthur Hunter, pastor of the Jackson Boulevard church, will speak on "Our Religious Journalism." Meets at 12:30 in Association building, 19 South La Salle street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL: William S. Sadler, M. D., will speak on "The Psychology of Faith and Fear." Meets at 11 o'clock at 1020 South Wabash avenue.

PRESBYTERIAN: A symposium on "Present Day Problems and How to Meet Them," will be given under the direction of the evangelistic committee.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL: A meeting, especially called by Bishop W. T. Tracy, will be held at the church classrooms, 105 Heyworth building, at 11 o'clock to hear the report of the committee on caring for homeless men.

* * *

New Yorker Will Lecture on Posture.

Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, assistant supervisor of physical education of the public schools of New York, will lecture on "Posture and the American Posture League" at 2:30 p. m. at the Senn High school.

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Society and Entertainments

Many Dinners Precede Twelfth Night Revel.

RECEDING the annual party of the "Butchers and Bakers and Candlestick Makers" on the evening of Jan. 6 (Twelfth Night) many dinners will be given. Among the hostesses are to be Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. John Lewis Cochran, and Mrs. John Allen Hainline.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ward Thorne, Mr. and Edward P. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Leicht are among those who will give dinners next Friday evening preceding the gala night at the opera—for the benefit of the Lying in hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Nelson of 1214 Astor street will give a dinner Saturday evening in honor of the engagement of Miss Florence Lydon and Dr. John F. Golden.

Mrs. William J. Bryson will give a luncheon in the French room of the Blackstone hotel on Monday.

Mrs. L. E. H. Morgan of 1220 East Marquette road will give a luncheon in the Rockwood room at the Hotel La Salle today to twelve young women in honor of her daughter, Miss Nalvate Cecilia Morgan, whose engagement to John Hardison Stevens was recently announced.

Mrs. Levy Mayer gave a luncheon for fourteen young people on Thursday in her apartments at the Blackstone. The event was complimentary to her daughter, Miss Madeira Mayer, and the decorations were in pink with a huge center piece of pink sweet peas and snapdragons and bouquets of pink sweet peas and maiden hair fern for each guest. Chrysanthemums and roses in tall vases decorated the other rooms of the apartment.

Mrs. Guy Marion Drake of 733 Irving Park boulevard has hosted last night for the first time, Mrs. E. C. Hamilton of Cleveland, O.

It has been announced that Miss Carol Rawleigh's debut has been changed from Dec. 26 to Dec. 30.

Mrs. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley college, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the Chicago College club today at 12:30 o'clock.

The president of the A. C. A. is Miss Susan Wade Peabody, a classmate of Miss Pendleton.

Miss Pendleton is en route west in the interest of the Wellesley endowment and restoration fund. Miss Frances Field Bussey, president of the Milwaukee Wellesley club, will also be a guest at this luncheon.

The next musical in the Blackstone series will be given Monday, Dec. 21, in the crystal ballroom of the hotel at 8:30. In the afternoon, the change in the hour having been made in response to many requests of lovers of music whose Monday morning engagements preclude their attendance at 11 o'clock the hour first designated.

The rearranged program will be given by Nikolai Sokoloff, violinist; Miss Greis Torpatis (in costume), soprano, and Robert Gottschalk, tenor. Mrs. J. B. Casser, formerly Miss Cudahy, who is one of the patronesses, will accompany Mr. Sokoloff in his numbers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Plamondon have moved in from Wheaton and have taken an apartment at 4336 Drexel boulevard for the winter.

Albert Spalding at Orchestra Hall.

JOYCE MARCHE.....Chabrier
Overture, "King Lear".....Op. 4.....Berlioz
Two nocturnes.....Debussy

Concert for Violin Opus 64.....Mendelssohn
Allegro molto appassionata.....Andante
Allegro molto vivace.....Opus 38.....Georg Schumann

BY RONALD WEBSTER.

HATRED OF LOW LIFE. Low life, like Olimpus, has declared in no uncertain terms not only that Mr. Loesser is one of the four or five significant composers of the present day but that of himself of sufficient importance to place him in the half of fame. At the risk of being called an enemy of American music (for the composer, though born in Mihlhausen, has been with the Boston Symphony orchestra and is probably thoroughly Americanized) and with due humility I beg leave to be less enthusiastic.

"La Morte de Tintagiles" is program music of the frankest kind. A long story of the composition is printed on the flyleaf of the score, based on the legend of the Symphony orchestra yesterday. It was reproduced in the program notes in its entirety. Details like this are offered:

"Long and inexorable silence, Ygraine would wait on the destroyer, but she sinks down and soaks gently in the darkness, with her arms on the keyless door of iron."

Almost every one who took pains to read the program attempted, I suppose, to connect the details with those of the music. Perhaps it was sheer stupidity on my part; I could not at any rate find the trail until the kettle drums crashed near the close.

It is probable that the composer did not intend to follow the story incident by incident; that he attempted merely to create a mood similar to the mood in which the reading of the story left him. Possibly from that point of view the composition is a masterpiece of achieved art. One would prefer, however, to be directed to a mood rather than to incidents. For the mood is there clearly.

There is not one smile in the "Mort de Tintagiles." It is somber from the beginning. The music itself was glorious though it was unfortunate for adherents of Mr. Loesser that it was presented just after two Debussy numbers.

Franz Esser played the aptly named "Virtuous Man" with great sentimental interest, with fourteen strings, which may have represented Tintagiles himself. If he did, Tintagiles was a gentle, serious minded boy.

The program as a whole could hardly have been bettered from the point of view of interest. With the exception of the Loesser numbers none of the music represented that fine tragedy of despair which seems so popular nowadays.

Mr. Albert Spalding, the violinist, was certainly not the figure of despair. It is always possible to say of a musician with a show of truth that he has not brought out all of a composition all that might be brought out. The fact remains that Mr. Spalding, who might be a Barker's man in appearance, gave exquisite pleasure, especially in the finale (the most familiar movement) of the concerto.

The feeling that Debussy won't have quite the interest in fifty years that he now has could not detract from the charm



MISS CYRIL GORDON
MISS DOROTHY SLAVIC
MISS MOLLIE DUBIN
PHOTOS

Mountain Pastor Tells of Clan Feuds,

MERSON HOUGH, the novelist, went into the mountain regions of Kentucky about two years ago to get material for a new story. After staying there ten days he found he had discovered verification of the proverb, "Truth is stranger than fiction." The result was an illustrated description of "Farms of the Mountains," which was published in one of the magazines.

"Rev. James A. Burns," he said, talked on Thursday in the Fourth Presbyterian church, Lincoln Park, and 1216 Chestnut street. He is the Rev. James A. Burns, president of the Oneida Baptist Institute, Oneida, Ky. He told the romantic story of his life, how he began as a member of the Baker-Howard feudal clan, saw men shot down in the streets, was himself wounded in the head, and thrown over a fence as dead, and finally rose to become the president of the institute, which has an enrollment of more than 500 students and a property valued at more than \$100,000.

"The feudist leaders of the mountains are not bloodthirsty men, as they are pictured," he said. "They have simply an exaggerated idea of the need of self-defense, but their ambition is to protect and not to take life."

"No feudist leader ever called himself a leader. He is not chosen by election and wears no badge. He simply is the man with the most steady nerve, the most deliberate judgment, and the one to whom all eyes turn in the hour of an emergency. Most of the men killed in the feuds have been caused by some intoxicated person or some one who foolishly lost his head."

"I was a cousin of the Bakers, was a feudist for three years and a half, and personally knew all the leaders, friends and enemies."

"In starting the institute I called together these fighting men. They came each one armed with his rifle, and the two clans ranged themselves on opposite sides of the room. When I began to talk I didn't know whether they would fight or not."

"I told them they were raising their sons for slaughter. They themselves would never surrender, would fight to a finish, and their sons would follow in their footsteps. One thousand persons had been killed in the feuds already, and there would never be a change until the children were educated right."

"The leaders of the two clans stepped forward and shook hands for the first time in their lives. We organized a board of trustees, and the men who could neither read nor write. The charter they signed with their marks is now in the Kentucky state capitol. This was four years ago."

"We began the institute without a dollar. I began to dig the foundation with my own hands. I laid the cornerstone in the early twilight one morning, and the day following engagements precluded their attendance at 11 o'clock the hour first designated."

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quite the interest in fifty years that he now has could not detract from the charm

of the two nocturnes. It was difficult indeed not to succumb to the charm of his manner of landscape painting. Mr. Stock seems to know how to make the most of it. It was impossible to refuse the joyous greeting of the picturesque Chabrier nor to feel the thrill of the almost plentious spring dream of Schumann.

Violin Bourne, 12 years old, presented a pretentious program of piano music at the Bush Temple conservatory last night. Liszt's twelfth rhapsody and Macmillan's first concerto were among the numbers. Claire Hart, tenor, assisted at the Auditorium assembly hall.

"Other rooms will be rented for offices. All the rooms will be furnished cheaply but artistically as examples to girls of what can be accomplished with a great deal of ingenuity and taste."

"The music room will not be a cafeteria. The girls wish to have the club spirit kept. So there will be 25 cent and 15 cent lunches served to the members in approved club style."

"With the new accommodations of classrooms, the educational department intends to give every girl an opportunity for night study. When a sufficient number of girls wish to take courses in English, French, German or business training, teachers will be provided."

"It is the desire to make the girls of the club, which will be founded to teach the girls of the club, hold positions suitable for girls of 14. Because of lack of training they have not grown into better girls. When these women are thrown out, they never get positions. An employer takes a young girl for 88 rather than a woman of 40 at the same price. The purpose of the educational department is to make these women prepare for advancement in life."

"The girls of the Eleanor clubs will assist these unfortunates and others to em-

ployment by keeping in touch with positions reporting vacancies at the central club. There are no plans for an employment agency at the central at present."

Miss Florence Bell Bartlett, chairwoman of the Central club, which will control the new club in the Stevens building, has embodied the purpose of the club in an aromatic Central Eleanor club or C. E. C. will stand for three ideals for women. These are character, efficiency, and comradeship, she said.

The comradeship of women will give them a broader sisterhood and an outlook for the best and finest in life.

These three ideals will govern the new Central Eleanor club.

The plans as outlined by Miss Grace Coulter, the general secretary, are extensive.

"The club will occupy 7,000 feet of space divided into many rooms," she said. "There will be a new lunch room and an entertainment room with a stage will seat more than 300. It will be for the use of the club and the public. A large kitchen will separate the dining room and the entertainment room.

"There will be four classrooms, two bathrooms, checkroom, and dressing rooms. Two private restrooms with beds will adjoin the large general restroom for anybody."

"Other rooms will be rented for offices. All the rooms will be furnished cheaply but artistically as examples to girls of what can be accomplished with a great deal of ingenuity and taste."

"The music room will not be a cafeteria. The girls wish to have the club spirit kept. So there will be 25 cent and 15 cent lunches served to the members in approved club style."

"We ought to learn what vocations the girls have. In a city like Chicago this is difficult to do. We cannot limit the schools to one line in teaching vocational work. If we do that line will become overcrowded and many young people will be left with nothing to do."

"Vocational students should be trained for a special industry, but they should be trained also in such manner that they may switch to another industry similar to the one they have studied if the circumstances demand it."

"Young women should supply all the books for supplementary reading in the public school. She said that the library board should purchase more books in order to make it possible for the library to supply the books to the schools."

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Mr. Albert Spalding, the violinist, was certainly not the figure of despair. It is always possible to say of a musician with a show of truth that he has not brought out all of a composition all that might be brought out. The fact remains that Mr. Spalding, who might be a Barker's man in appearance, gave exquisite pleasure, especially in the finale (the most familiar movement) of the concerto.

The feeling that Debussy won't have

quite the interest in fifty years that he now has could not detract from the charm

of the two nocturnes. It was difficult indeed not to succumb to the charm of his manner of landscape painting. Mr. Stock seems to know how to make the most of it. It was impossible to refuse the joyous greeting of the picturesque Chabrier nor to feel the thrill of the almost plentious spring dream of Schumann.

Violin Bourne, 12 years old, presented a pretentious program of piano music at the Bush Temple conservatory last night. Liszt's twelfth rhapsody and Macmillan's first concerto were among the numbers. Claire Hart, tenor, assisted at the Auditorium assembly hall.

"Other rooms will be rented for offices. All the rooms will be furnished cheaply but artistically as examples to girls of what can be accomplished with a great deal of ingenuity and taste."

"The music room will not be a cafeteria. The girls wish to have the club spirit kept. So there will be 25 cent and 15 cent lunches served to the members in approved club style."

"We ought to learn what vocations the girls have. In a city like Chicago this is difficult to do. We cannot limit the schools to one line in teaching vocational work. If we do that line will become overcrowded and many young people will be left with nothing to do."

"Young women should supply all the books for supplementary reading in the public school. She said that the library board should purchase more books in order to make it possible for the library to supply the books to the schools."

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COL. RUPPERT MAY PLACE FEDERAL CLUB IN GOTHAM

COL RUPPERT MAY CAST LOT WITH FEDERALS

Gilmore Receives Tip That
New York Colonel Is
Open to Offer.

OWNS SITE FOR PARK.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Col. Jacob Ruppert Jr., the New York millionaire who is said to be involved in a deal to purchase the New York American league baseball club, evidently has been casting eyes upon the Federal League. A telegram arrived Thursday in the office of the "outlaw" league indicating that the Gotham man is willing to entertain a proposition to put a Federal league club in New York.

President Gilmore of the independent organization produced a message yesterday received on the previous day from a New York man who is closely associated with Col. Ruppert. The message read as follows:

"Why don't you see Col. Ruppert at French Lick Springs? You can get him if you wish."

Gilmore Shows "the Paper."

Mr. Gilmore dug the messages out from the lower confines of his desk with the apparent conclusion that it had been filed away with no intention of taking action. In the meantime the reports from New York were that President Ban Johnson of the American league was on his way from Gô to French Lick for the purpose of entertaining a proposition to put a Federal league club in New York.

The last report from Johnson was that President Fair of the New Yorks was asking such a large price for his club that Col. Ruppert had not accepted the proposition. It is understood that the colonel has a place of property in Gotham, situated at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street and Lenox avenue, ready to be made over into a ball park, and President Gilmore of the Feds said he understood that Col. Ruppert had a site already for a ball park if he was already for a franchise.

Federals Deny Action.

"I haven't done anything whatever regarding the telegram," said Gilmore. "I saw in the paper that Ban Johnson was going to go to the White Sox on all the tightwads in his league and get a lot of tightwads interested, fellows who would go out and spend their money in fighting. Consequently I presumed that Col. Ruppert was one of the rich fellows he was trying to get into his league. I didn't take much notice because my message I received wasn't directly from Col. Ruppert and I didn't feel as liberty to approach him now that we are all set for next season. There may be something come out of the matter later. I'll wait and see what Mr. Johnson accomplishes."

Indications are that Col. Ruppert is anxious to get into the baseball fray, his idea being to have a ball club in New York. It was said that President Farrel was asking \$500,000 for the Yankees, this including only the franchise and players. The Yankees have no grounds at present and for the last two years have played their games on the grounds of the New York Polo Club. Such a plan would cost the club a great deal.

Ruppert May See Federals.

There was considerable talk of transferring the Kansas City franchise of the Federal league to some other city and undoubtedly the thing could be purchased for a much smaller sum than that asked by the American. It is understood that Col. Ruppert is so inclined, but it is also known that he is supposed that Col. Ruppert may be open for a business talk with Federal league men, and that he will be in New York to meet the New York Americans if it is likely he will negotiate with his independent organization.

President Thomas and Manager Brennan of the Indians are in New York, and in New York where they attended the annual meeting of the National league on Tuesday, Nov. 25. They are here to discuss the future with the firm intention of making a trade for a star second baseman to strengthen the Indians' team.

"We didn't put over any trades," said Thomas, "but there were talks about it." We were up on our guard, but the talks were correct and it is not entirely called off yet. If it can be put through we will have a team on the road that will be in the pennant fight.

McGraw's Offer "Bunk."

All the talk of the trading from the Indians' New York home is all bunk. "There wasn't a thing in it, though that's the reason I can't say more," said Harry Frazee, who came as business manager for the world's tour of the Giants and White Sox, who is associated with the business management of the Indians.

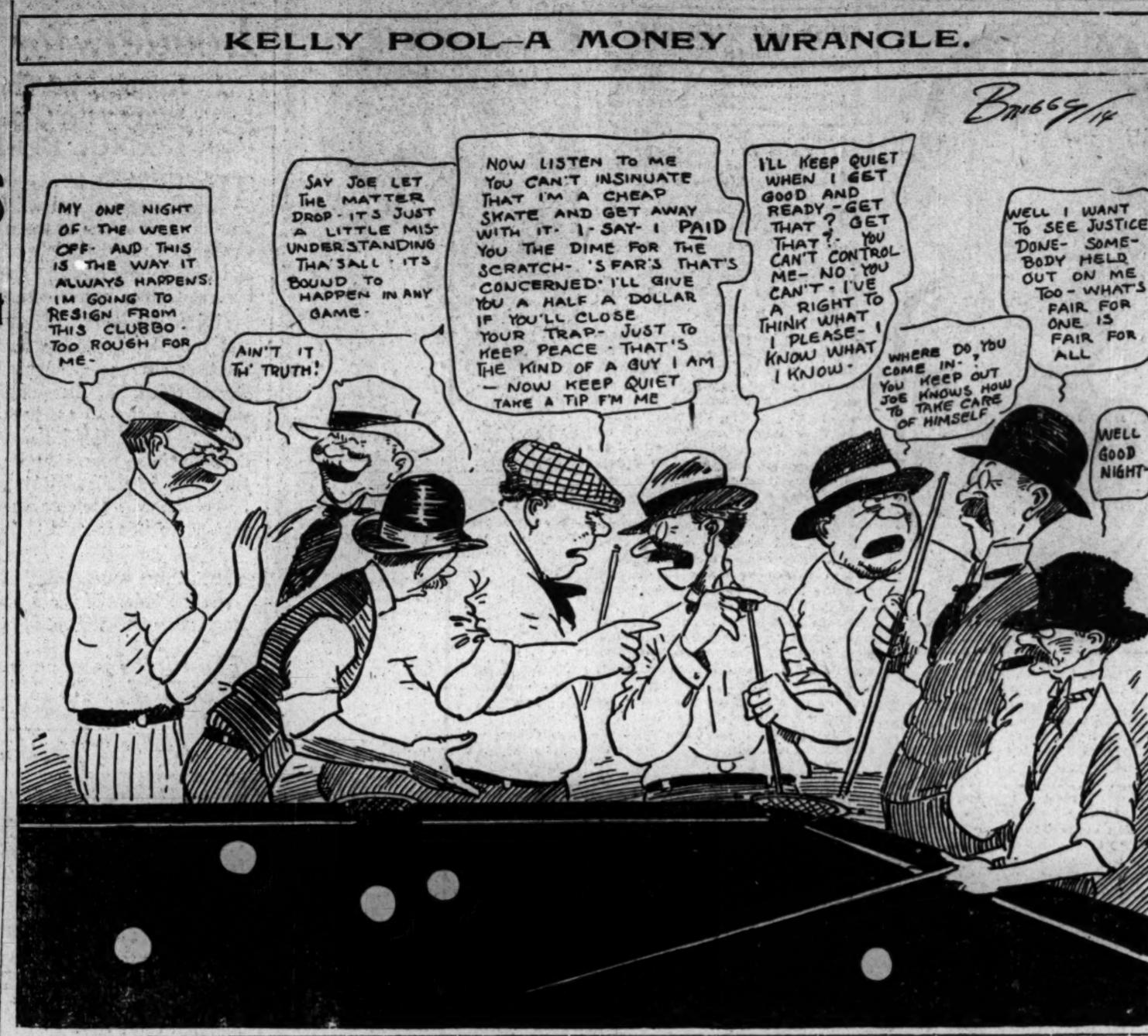
It was reported, although naturally denied by all parties concerned, that Miller Huggins of the Cardinals is to represent the Buffalo team in the market for the Buffaloes. The Cardinals is supposed to represent a syndicate of St. Louis business men who are friends of Shober and Marquardt, Ruth Schaefer, also a souteneur of youths on the reserve list, Mathewson and Doyle excepted.

Englewood's Star Nearly Closed.

A few insignificant details, which are likely to be arranged satisfactorily within a day or two, are all that is blocking the sale of the New York American League club to Col. Jacob Ruppert Jr. and Capt. Tillingshast Huston. The captain admitted today that the deal was to be made over into a ball park, and President Gilmore had a site already ready for a ball park if he was already for a franchise.

There is also an ethical side to this writing. A player cannot write all he knows and be fair to his teammates. He cannot conceal what he knows and be fair to his readers. Collins is too big a man to have to make such a choice.

Therefore, "The Tribune," in behalf of the White Sox fans of Chicago, asks Eddie Collins to consider the question and to give his decision—to come to welcoming Chicago fans under the best possible conditions. "The Tribune" asks Owner Comiskey to safeguard his investment.



MORE QUAKERS MAY JOIN FEDS

Lobert and Magee Said to Be Considering Offers from Third League.

To Charles A. Comiskey and Eddie Collins.

DHIE COLLINS, conceded to be the greatest second baseman now playing baseball, is coming to this city as the result of Owner Comiskey's intention to make the White Sox worthy of the name Chicago. Two things made possible the accession of this young fellow, apparently at the height of his prowess. One was Comiskey's willingness to pay in cash the highest sum ever given for transfer of a player. For this first reason "The Tribune" has nothing but praise.

The second reason was dissension in the ranks of the Athletics, American league champions. While we welcome the conditions which made the Athletics willing to dispose of Collins, these conditions never should have existed. Collins was one of the few players who write or allow others to write for them newspaper articles. Collins is able to write his own "stuff." At any rate, he told enough so that he was openly accused of revealing information which was damaging to his club. The other players resented the unfolding of club strategy and systems to the enemy. That was the start. Collins' sale to Chicago was the finish.

Now the question arises, will Collins continue his newspaper writing?

"The Tribune" believes the White Sox need ball players. Collins is a ball player. "The Tribune" does not believe the White Sox need authors. Just as surely as Collins' articles created discord in Philadelphia and just as surely as other player-writer created trouble in other clubs, just as surely would harm come to the White Sox by a continuation of Collins' writing.

Shall Comiskey's cash expenditure of \$65,000 be wasted? Collins' reported salary of \$15,000 per season for five years is ample. It does not need the comparatively small amount received from the peddling of newspaper copy. Shall an investment of \$140,000 covering a period of five years bring the greatest result—possibly a world's championship—or shall it not?

There is also an ethical side to this writing. A player cannot write all he knows and be fair to his teammates. He cannot conceal what he knows and be fair to his readers. Collins is too big a man to have to make such a choice.

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"PREP" SOCCER TEAMS TO MEET

Englewood Will Play Lake View in Peel Tourney Today.

Englewood and Lake View High school soc-

Brief Bits of Sport.

Wilson Avenue, T. M. C. A. players scored a 54 to 42 victory over the Central Y. M. C. A. in the latter's matador Thursday night.

New York, Dec. 11.—Sam McVey and Captain Johnson accomplished the expected last night in the 10th annual Y. M. C. A. football game at Madison Square Garden. Jimmy Johnston, matchmaker of the Gotham club, yesterday wired Nata Lewis manager of White, it would be necessary to stage the contest at the late date, and was given a 200 mile dirt track meet and Sioux City the latter for a 300 mile race for a \$25,000 purse.

Hundreds of calls regarding the course came to the offices of the speedway in the Marquette building yesterday. It

evidently was not understood by the

readers of the announcements appearing

in the newspapers yesterday morning

that stock in the corporation was

not issued. Deaf, dumb, and

deaf-mute stockholders were

asked to contribute \$100 each to the

fund.

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

18

GRAIN FUTURES FIRM AT CLOSE

December Wheat Gains on
May; Foreign Buyers Still
Anxious for Cereals.

COUNTRY SALES LIGHT.

December wheat was strong yesterday and all months were higher early, but the first advance was followed by a sharp decline, commission houses selling around \$1.21 filling up the crowd. Later commission houses were credited with buying back some of the wheat and the market rallied again. Ranging prices were a shade to 1/2¢ higher. Armour and Jackson Bros. were credited with buying the December, which gained a little on the May.

Cables were without feature, the spot market at Liverpool was unchanged to 1/2¢ higher. All reports indicated a big demand from abroad, but at present the export trade appears to be handicapped by a lack of available steamers for carrying the grain. Local sales were 300,000 bu. and there were fair sales reported at the gulf. Owing to heavy receipts at Galveston the Santa Fe again has put an embargo on grain shipments to that port.

Ocean Tonnage Limited.

Greece was reported to be in the open market for a big amount of wheat monthly and Sweden again was reported buying through government officials of that country. So far as the Argentine crop is concerned, there is plenty of demand for that wheat as well as from this country so far. Country offerings were reported much lighter and the primary movement is gradually growing smaller, the run yesterday at western points was 1,404,000 bu., against 920,000 bu. a year ago.

Local receipts were 183 cars with only 123 cars inspected yesterday, the smallest number of cars at Chicago in a number of weeks. Northwest car traffic or 183 cars less than a year ago. Winnipeg arrivals continue light, 211 cars compared to 560 a year ago. The flour sales at Minneapolis were reported of fair volume and exports of flour continue quite liberal.

Cold Weather Southwest.

Temperatures were much lower in the southwest generally there is a light snow cover in western Kansas. The weather is more favorable and more moisture is needed to set the stage for another big crop in that section. Foreign report another 100,000 bu. according to the latest news, has been received. A recent report has concerned about a loss of 600,000 lbs. of Argentine wheat. On the other hand, India reports a surplus of 4,000,000 sacks in the Punjab, and the crop is said to be good, though very late. Holders, however, were reported holding wheat firmly.

Shipments of wheat for the week were smaller than previous at 8,000,000 bu. but were 2,500,000 bu. larger than a year ago. For the weak Argentine crop, 72,000 bu. of cereals of wheat and flour for the day were 260,000 bushels.

Shorts Chief Corn Buyers.

Shorts were the leading buyers of corn early, causing a little hullage. The market showed a weaker tone later, and prices declined to a new low. Cash prices were 46¢/bu. per bushel, with 1,000,000 bu. of 1900,000 bu. including 40,000 bushels of 1900,000 bu. In foreign markets, sales were reported light, but there was no let up in receipts as yet. Reasonable winter weather has been reported, and is triangular in character. It is thought the crop is in good condition.

Reports in regard to the effect of the cold and frost disease are conflicting, but many correspondents say there will be as much feeding as usual.

Local arrangements for the week were 2,004,000 bu. and from foreign market clearances were about 18,000,000 bu. Cables were unchanged. Spot corn at Liverpool was 46¢/bu. per bushel, with 600,000 bu. of 460,000 bu. received. Receipts were 600,000 bu. with 460,000 bu. inspected yesterday. Primary receipts were 1,400,000 bu. in comparison to 1,600,000 bu. a year ago.

Oats Market Is Narrow.

The oats market was 14¢/bu. higher for the week, unchanged for the May at the close. The cash market was 14¢/bu. higher early, but lost the advance. Sales for the month were 260,000 bu. and were 200,000 bu. a year ago. Clearances were small at 26,000 bu. but several bags are said to be ready to land at Baltimore.

Hog Products Are Steady.

Prices were steady to a little higher at the close. Commission houses were fair buyers and there has been modest trading pressure in the last days or two in spite of the hog receipts, which were 25,000 at the yards. Arrivals were 47,000, up 25,000 the past week. Western hog prices were 10,000,000 bu. up, and the market was 10,000,000 bu. up.

The cash trade is said to be of quite liberal proportions. Cash lard at Laramie was 14¢/bu. and sides were 14¢/bu. off. Receipts of products here were 200 cars and shipping was 70 cars.

Rye Prices Decline Further.

Falls at a decline of 4¢/bu., with No. 2 at \$1.09/bu. and No. 3 at \$1.08/bu. and No. 4 at \$1.07. Receipts were 1,000,000 bu. of 1,000,000 bu. had a firm under tone, with sales of 1,000,000 bu. feed, 600,000 bu. and screen.

Timothy seed was 10¢/bu. higher, while grass seed was unchanged at \$1.00/bu.

Duluth cash price closed 14¢/bu. higher with 1,000,000 bu. of 1,000,000 bu. a year ago.

Receipts were 1,000,000 bu. on the cash market, 27 cars. Vining closed 14¢/bu. higher, with 880,000 bu. and May 14¢/bu. Receipts were 1,000,000 bu. a year ago.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—**FLOUR—Quiescent.**

BUCKWHEAT—**Quiescent.**

STEADY. CORNMEAL—**Steady.**

WHEAT—**Steady.** SPOT—**Steady.**

WHEAT—**Steady.** SPOT—**Steady**

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.
BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, FOR RE-
TAIL store. Apply HAMILTON BROS., 104 S.
BUSHNELL WOMAN — SPLENDID OPPOR-
TUNITY FOR CAREER—See charges of special
department in a trust company. State ex-
perience. Give Bushnell address. Address 124
Austin.

CARD POKER—EXPERIENCE MUST BE
PROVED. Call 1000 N. Dearborn.

CASHIER—FOR RESTAURANT; STATE EX-
PERIENCE AND WHERE EMPLOYED AND 2 YEARS.
Address 124 Austin.

CHILD GIRL—NIGHT, NEAT, NOT UNDER 18
YRS., AS BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. DON'T REPLY
TO THIS AD. Address 124 Austin.

CLERK—FOR RESTAURANT; STATE EX-
PERIENCE AND WHERE EMPLOYED AND 2 YEARS.
Address 124 Austin.

COOK, MAID, GIRL—NEAT, NOT UNDER 18
YRS., AS BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. OWNERS IS
WILLING \$30 per month. Owns own band
writing, stating age, qualifications and nation-
ality. Address 124 Austin.

SALESWOMEN—

At once. Bright, intelligent women, of good
appearance. Lack of experience is no ob-
jection provided there is the desire and ability
to learn. Apply 117 N. State.

SALESWOMEN—SALESAGENTS—
Apply 8th Street, Superintendents' Office.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL
STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT, EXPERI-
ENCED. Address 124 Austin.

SECRETARY GIRL, ABOUT 18 yrs.,
of age; must live on North Side; moderate
salary to start. Apply 117 N. State.

SALESWOMEN—SALESAGENTS—
Apply 8th Street.

REAL ESTATE-THE LANDS.
GRASSLANDS.
FOR SALE—FARM LANDS, SOUTHERN
ILLINOIS. JOHN H. LAWRENCE, NEW YORK.
Real Estate Co., 101 Madison St., Room 1000.
John H. Lawrence, New York, owner, Marion
and McLean counties.

FOR SALE—PARADEADS IN IMPROVED
Farms. Price \$10,000 to \$15,000 acres for sale right.
Agents wanted.
HENRY M. HALPERT, Owner, Midland, Tex.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—FARM LANDS.
For exchange farm for improved
farm. Price \$10,000 to \$15,000 acres for sale right.
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FOR SALE—CLOVER LANDS IN ILLINOIS.
100 acres, with stock and machinery, close
to town, school, etc., \$10,000. Good soil and
climate, close to town, church, schools and
amenities. Price \$10,000 per acre. W. W.
Hollingshead, Peoria, Ill.

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